

Nixon foresees new era in American foreign policy

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 9

For the world beyond the United States, the real message contained in President Nixon's address to the joint session of Congress today is that America has entered a new era in its economic relations with the rest of the world.

Mr Nixon made it clear that the essential feature of this new era will be that the United States will concentrate more of its energy and resources on its own domestic problems and devote less to assisting the world outside. There is no need to use such terms as neo-isolationism to suggest that Mr Nixon's message today could be of the first importance to the world outside. He pointed out that for the past 25 years the United States had borne the principal burden of free world defence, of foreign aid, of helping old nations back on to their feet and new nations to take their first, sometimes faltering, steps.

US not 'putting screw on Japan'

From our own Correspondent: Washington,

September 9 The Japanese are also anxious to discuss the implications of the visit to Peking and China's seat at the UN.

The strained atmosphere had not been improved by the leakage of the speech Mr Rogers gave today. The speech had already evoked strong criticism in Tokyo for its blunt request for a reevaluation of the yen.

Undeterred by this reaction, Mr Rogers went ahead with the text as prepared. He did not indicate by how much the US thought the yen should be revalued. But clearly the 5 or 6 per cent which resulted from last week's "floating" of the yen is not regarded as enough.

Mr Rogers also called on the Japanese to lift restrictions on imports and foreign capital; to increase "a satisfactory level" of development aid; and to curb their expanding exports.

Mr Rogers said that these steps had become necessary in view of Japan's chronic surplus in her trade balance. Last year the value of Japanese exports exceeded that of imports by more than \$1,000 millions.

Mr Rogers gave no indication when the 10 per cent import surcharge would be lifted. He said this would depend on Japanese trade policies and the refusal of the Government to stabilise the yen at a realistic rate; and on the Japanese side, the sudden dramatic reversal of American foreign policy in relation to Peking, and Mr Nixon's new economic policies, without adequate warning to Tokyo in either case.

Although the main subjects for discussion will be economic

Scope for British lobbying at Nassau

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, will be leading the British delegation at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Nassau on September 23-24. It was announced in Whitehall last night. The meeting may be of value as a curtain raiser to the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund on September 27 in Washington.

With the dollar crisis still unresolved, Britain and Canada, as two of the members of the Group of Ten, may be able to test out ideas for the World Bank gathering when they meet their colleagues from the other 29 Commonwealth countries. Since the Commonwealth block of 31 Governments represents about a quarter of the World Bank's membership, it could constitute a useful

lobbying group. This proved the case last year when the Commonwealth Finance Ministers met in Cyprus and concerted ideas on Special Drawing Rights, after hearings from Mr Barber, before going to the World Bank meeting in Copenhagen.

For the Bahamas meeting Mr Barber and his team will be joined by Lord Latham, one of the Ministers in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. When he goes on to Washington he will be joined by the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Leslie O'Brien and Mr C. T. Moore, who is an alternate governor of the IMF. The Chancellor's party for both meetings includes the Minister of State at the Treasury, Mr Terence Higgins, and the permanent secretary, Sir Douglas Allen.

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Berlin talks run into difficulty

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 9

The German negotiations on implementing the Four-Power Berlin agreement have evidently run into difficulties. Today's meeting in East Berlin between Herr Bahr, State secretary in Chancellor Brandt's office, and Herr Kohl, an East German State secretary, ended after three hours, and Herr Bahr flew back to Bonn to report.

It had been expected that the talks, the second round since the Berlin agreement was signed, would go on until tomorrow. Forty minutes after the meeting began, Herr Bahr drove to West Berlin and from the Federal Government's office in the city spoke by telephone to Herr Ehmke, the Minister-in-Charge of the Chancellery in Bonn. He then went back to East Berlin.

At lunchtime Herr Bahr left the meeting, was driven straight to the airport, and after arriving in Bonn, flew by helicopter to see the Chancellor.

A meeting between Herr Mueller, an official of the West Berlin Senate, and Herr Kohl, East German official, was similarly short-lived. This, too, was taking place in East Berlin, and after a few hours Herr Mueller was summoned back to West Berlin to consult the mayor, Herr Schuetz.

Herr Bahr's negotiations con-

cern putting into practice the principle of unimpeded access to the city from West Germany, as outlined by the Four Powers. The other talks are dealing with visits to East Berlin and East Germany by West Berliners.

A statement issued after the Bahr-Kohl meeting said that a date for continuing the negotiations would be announced shortly. The other talks are to be resumed next Tuesday.

After arriving in Bonn, Herr Bahr said, in reply to a question, that he would not describe the situation as a crisis.

It is thought that the trouble may again be caused by the German text of the Four-Power agreement. This is the text or rather texts—one East German and the other West German.

The East Germans are believed to be objecting to the word Bindungen (ties) to describe the relationship between West Berlin and West Germany. This appears in the West German text. According to the East Germans the word should be Verbindungen (links).

● Herr Kohl (right) and Herr Bahr shaking hands — before the meeting

Jackson continues

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office was in no mood in London last night to encourage hopes of immediate release for the British Ambassador to Uruguay, Mr Geoffrey Jackson, because there is some doubt about the authenticity of the latest message purporting to come from Tupamaros guerrillas who kidnapped him nearly nine months ago.

Reports from Montevideo suggest that it was in a different handwriting from other notes received, and apparently his first name was spelled wrongly, whereas it has been correct on previous occasions.

But it was impossible to avoid the feeling that Foreign Office officials knew much more than they were prepared to say about the Jackson case and the sudden increase in the tempo of activity in the Uruguayan capital.

The supposed "escape" of about 100 Tupamaros prisoners from Uruguayan detention earlier this week has some of the trimmings of a contrived affair. Presumably the right-wing Government in power in Uruguay is not prepared to face the possibility of a left-wing guerrilla. But with the release of these Tupamaros supporters the reason for any continuing pressure on the Government, including the retention of Mr Jackson in captivity, has disappeared.

A statement last night from the Foreign Office said in part: "Our Embassy in Montevideo has reported that at a political meeting a bulletin announcing that Mr Jackson had been released had been thrown among the crowd. We naturally hope the bulletin is authentic, and that it foreshadows Mr Jackson's prompt release, but it is too early to comment on its authenticity."

Meanwhile, the British Embassy is pressing the Uruguayan authorities to renew their efforts to find Mr Jackson by means of a vigorous police search. The optimistic view of what is going on now in Uruguay is that events are proceeding according to a scenario.

Mr Luns, a former Dutch Foreign Minister who takes over his new NATO post next month, said Yugoslavia had never been completely secure from a Russian invasion, and there was a possibility that NATO could not remain aloof from any such attack.

The Russians knew the Western European allies would not move when they invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr Luns said. But they don't know what will happen if they attacked Yugoslavia. Much would depend also on the time factor. Yugoslavia is completely separate from Russia. There is no possibility of a sudden Prague stunt."

Mr Luns said Greece was an essential link in NATO. Although people say NATO membership was now politically disadvantageous to NATO, some member countries would feel very isolated if Greece were not there. "The Greeks are playing their full part in the alliance, and they are not bent on exporting their system as the Communists are," he observed.

With the United States Sixth Fleet and the powerful Italian and French forces, NATO had superiority in the Mediterranean, Mr Luns said. The French were making a major contribution in the defence of the area, although they remained absent from NATO's integrated military command structure.

He suggested that the Western European allies should not only maintain their strength but increase it. In so

'Deterioration' in Mediterranean

Paris, September 9

Mr Joseph Luns, the new Secretary-General of NATO, said in an interview published here today that the situation in the Mediterranean had worsened and called for a greater European defence effort.

Compared to the start of 1967, when the only threat in the Mediterranean was from Russian submarines, the situation there has vastly deteriorated, he told the European business magazine, "Vestis".

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He suggested that the Western European allies should not only maintain their strength but increase it. In so

doing they would ease the burden now carried by the United States.

It is very important that United States troops should remain in Europe, Mr Luns said. "It is the tangible proof that an attack on Western Europe would at once involve the United States. It is essential to the credibility of the Atlantic Alliance."

Credibility is not ensured just by the presence of US troops but by their presence in such large numbers that Western Europe cannot be quickly overrun.

A joint Anglo-French nuclear force for the defence of Europe was not impossible, Mr Luns predicted.

"The big barrier remains the

British High Commissioner in Malta, Sir Duncan Watson, has now presented the British Government's formal protest at the imposition of Customs duties on fuel for British military units based on the island. But the action appears to be no more than a necessary formality, and the protest has by implication already been rejected or ignored.

The fact is that Mr Minto's Administration will continue with the Customs duties and other pipework measures intended to quicken the diplomatic pace, whether Whitehall registers public protests or not. In terms of realistic diplomacy, the obvious question is what countermeasures London may have at its disposal to exert equivalent pressure on Mr Minto.

Taking the situation which has arisen sometimes on the autobahn access route to West Berlin as a precedent of a kind, it is obvious that there might be some scope for countermeasures by Britain in the Malta situation.

But no such measures appear to be contemplated in Whitehall at the present time, even though the Maltese action in

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Radical party splits

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, September 9 The growing strain between the Radical Party, and general secretary, M. Jacques Servan-Schreiber ended today in open rupture.

For the past four months Servan-Schreiber has been drawn from active work in party, in order, so he said, to hinder its action, but also, it may be assumed, to make public statements w. do not always accord with Radical Party views. Today took his seat once more on the committee of the party's

quarters. At a later hour he left abruptly with several other members.

It is now M. Faure taking leave of absence from the party until its congress in mid-October. He has no confidence in the party for organisation of the congress," he said today.

Obviously, the disagreement concerned the choice of a candidate for the party's

originally been decided to at Avignon, but M. Servan-Schreiber favoured and town. Now M. Faure seems the most likely spot.

Beneath this lies a rivalry for the presidency of the Radical Party. M. Faure repeated morning that he intended to stand for re-election. M. Servan-Schreiber has more than declared his intention to stand for the presidency current in favour of re-becomes evident within party.

If he does present himself vote is likely to involve only personality but a principle. As M. Servan-Schreiber has emphasised he is not in favour of management of industry, that what he understands socialism is a liberal one which devotes about 40 per cent of the gross national product to welfare.

This means that he would consider an electoral pact with the Communists, and therefore, for the present events, he cannot ally himself with M. Mitterrand's Socialist Party, which is seeking mass of joint action with Communists.

President Suharto of Indonesia yesterday announced a number of Cabinet changes, bringing in several well-known technocrats as new Ministers.

Four Ministers were replaced: those for Religious Affairs, Manpower, Transmigration and Cooperatives, and for streamlining of State apparatus. It was the first reshuffle of the Suharto Cabinet, which was sworn in in June, 1968.

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Churches give £80,000 to aid minorities

From our Correspondent, Geneva, September 9

The World Council of Churches today announced further grants totalling £80,000 for oppressed racial groups in southern Africa, the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Asia. It said the 17 organisations that will benefit from the new grant were all "actively engaged in combating white racism."

Human rights central

From PETER NISSEWAND

Salisbury, September 9
The Christian Council of Jews said today that human rights must be central, and then into any settlement negotiation between Britain and Rhodesia. In a statement issued after a general meeting of the council in Gwelo, the council said it wished to "wind those concerned in the fact that there were moral issues involved."

"It is not merely a matter of 'give and take' bargaining on questions of trade and aid, but of fundamental principles of human dignity, freedom and justice," the council said. "It is not enough to talk of human rights in Christian language and to talk of justice and democracy where these things do not in fact exist."

The council said the chosen of the people in Parliament, the trades unions, and the churches and other voluntary organisations should be involved in settlement discussions.

Britain's five principles for a settlement must be acceptable both word and spirit, it said. "It is not enough to be content with a settlement in which the rights of those concerned have no voice."

There must be no first- and second-class citizenship on the basis of what is called race: all people must have full and equal rights, the council said. "While we hope for a settlement, our prayer is that there will be no sacrifice of human rights and rights."

The grant is almost certain to incur charges of "interference" in domestic policies, perhaps not so much from South Africa and Portugal as from other states seemingly free of racism.

In Canada the Inuit Tapirist Eskimo movement receives over £1,000, and Mr Cesar Chavez and his grape pickers of California get the same. Also in America, the Malcolm X Liberation University gets £3,000, as does the Southern Election Fund, which supports black political candidates.

But by far the greatest amount — £52,000 — goes to southern Africa. It includes liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and South-West Africa, and a group in Zambia. The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola gets a large share with a grant of just over £10,000.

Concept

The World Council explained: "The basic concept of the special fund is to assist in the process by which the racially oppressed and powerless people of the world are enabled to become powerful, to be self-reliant, and to determine for themselves the social system under which they want to live."

This is the first council grant to organisations in North America, the area from which it draws most of its money.

In Latin America, Indian organisations in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Colombia will get £3,000 to help their work as minorities.

In Europe, £4,000 is being given to four groups — the Free University for Black Studies and the Europe-Africa Research Committee, both in Britain, the French Anti-Apartheid Committee, and the Belgian Anti-Apartheid Committee.

THE symbols of a decade of independence and Pan-African commitment glitter on the hillside of Kampala — an elegant House of Parliament, an opulent hotel and conference centre erected exclusively for Africa's leaders, a building for Uganda's political party, and a formidable national bank.

Chiselled into the stone wall around Parliament in three-foot letters is a legend to remind passers of the dream of a new prosperous black-ruled Ugandan nation that rose as freedom from white colonial control approached: "Independence, October 9, 1962." But these emblems of hope have suddenly turned into mocking symbols of failure for a nation of 10 million people which sees national unity fade a little more each day.

The Parliament is empty, closed by the military coup in January. The conference hall is also empty — no African leader of any stature would come to Kampala today. The former ruling party has dissolved, having given not a trace of opposition to the military takeover. Construction of its headquarters has been halted, leaving an 11-storey skeleton of a building in the middle of the city.

The only political issue seriously debated today is the restoration of the semi-feudal, tribal kingdoms which were supposed to give way to the nation-state of Uganda. Tribal tensions, suppressed under the civilian Government, have flared into the open, leading to the slaughter of more than 1,000 soldiers in fighting within the army.

The country's finances are in

Writing from Kampala, JIM HOAGLAND examines a nation's failure to live up to the promise of its independence

Uganda's dream of unity fades

chaos. Uganda will spend 40 per cent less on building schools this year than last, 70 per cent less on hospitals and health clinics, and 300 per cent more on buying guns.

There will be a year of negative economic growth — that is, population increases will exceed the expected 3 per cent rise in economic production — in a country that had been one of Africa's modest economic success stories.

"We are not slipping backward," a Ugandan civil servant said who was asked about the apparent "retrogression" of Uganda. "We are galloping backward."

Uganda's failure to live up to its promise involves more than the overthrow of an inept civilian Government by military men obviously ill-suited to run a State containing delicate social balances. The country is at the moment an extreme example of the problems that afflict a number of African countries that have had to try to restore a delicate balance between social institutions and within boundaries designed by European colonial Powers.

Some of Africa's broad and interrelated problems that are seen clearly in the recent events in Uganda include:

The dilemma of civilian leaders, who must centralise power under themselves to

rule effectively. But they thereby destroy alternate centres of civilian power and make it simple for coups to succeed.

The uncertain nature of the institutions Africans have inherited from the colonialists, especially the armies, which in some cases have consisted of little more than local mercenary forces.

The weakness of national unity in comparison to tribal unity, especially in times of stress and hardship, when the tribe provides the only guarantee of security for many Africans.

These problems all existed in Uganda before January 25, the day General Amin deposed Milton Obote. The coup was depicted by some on the Left as part of an imperialist plot to restore a pro-British regime. The Right took it as a welcome riddance of the socialistic Obote and the arrival of a conservative Government that would restore Western investment and restore business confidence.

But Amin's failure to demonstrate that he had any idea what to do, tends to support the view that the coup was a panic, sudden reaction, out of fear for his life or because he saw a good chance for personal power.

Amin has disappointed the

business community by doing nothing to reverse the financial deterioration that had begun under Obote. He has in fact accelerated it and no significant investment from abroad has come into Uganda since the coup.

The conditions that led to today's political vacuum were in many ways created by Obote, who narrowed the base of his support by discarding institutions he did not trust or could not manipulate.

Parliament became a rubber stamp that he ignored. He made Uganda a one-party State and then effectively dismantled his or a party when it began to produce potential rivals for power. Finally, after an assassination attempt, he sidestepped his own Cabinet.

Obote had attempted to bring the army more firmly under his control and reshape it by rapidly promoting officers from his own Langi tribe and from the Acholi. This has had a grim result as Amin's own northern tribesmen have been systematically killing Acholi and Langi soldiers since June. The wave of killings seems to have halted in the past few weeks.

"There is just one left to kill," said a foreigner with good contacts in the Government. A diplomat added, "We don't know of any Acholi or Langi

officers left in the army. There may be a lieutenant or two somewhere, but that would be about all."

Before the coup, the two tribes accounted for at least 25 per cent of the officer corps and one third of the enlisted ranks. Another authoritative observer estimates that the total of soldiers killed or chased away from their units stands at 2,000.

One of the clichés in the third world is that coups change only the men at the top and Governments continue to function because the Civil Service continues to handle the important matters. Coups in Africa have tended by and large to strengthen the rôle of civil servants in decision making, as soldiers seek technical advice.

At first, it appeared that the Uganda coup might produce the same effect. Amin appointed a civilian Cabinet composed largely of civil servants with reputations for expertise in their areas. But in the past month it has become clear that Amin is no longer listening to the civilians whom he has criticised in scathing terms. He is depending on advice from the handful of military men he trusts and who, like himself, have little education.

"The civil servants kept coming back day after day with the same hard problems that

needed decisions," one observer said. "The problems wouldn't go away, so Amin has made the civil servants go away."

Monetary experts say that Uganda's present Budget deficit will perhaps double last year's £41 millions. Sixty per cent of the deficit is being financed by Bank of Uganda credits to the Government, a formula that means, in effect, that the Government is printing money without anything to back it up.

Investment came to a halt in Uganda in October, 1969, when Obote indicated he would follow a more Socialist line. In May, 1970, he announced a hasty and poorly worked out scheme to nationalise 85 firms.

The business community welcomed Amin's announcement that he wanted private investment and would reverse the nationalisations. But since then the Government has failed to come out with any investment code, and, I understand, not a cent of American or European investment has come into the country since the coup.

"Obote was sending the country to bankruptcy one way, now Amin is doing it in another," one British resident of Kampala said. "We will see if bankruptcy is less painful under capitalism than under socialism, or if it is all the same." — Washington Post.

Chinese in puzzle of 10,000 poles

CHINA has moved more than 10,000 bamboo poles to the Sino-Hongkong border area, provoking speculation that she may be planning to build a wall.

The "Star" newspaper in Hongkong said that the Peking Government was believed to be erecting a bamboo barrier to stop the increasing tide of young refugees going to Hongkong.

Sources said that there was no sign yet of wall-building and the poles could be used for other construction work. If the Chinese wanted to stop youths fleeing to Hongkong, they might be expected to set up a wall along the shore of Deep Bay, which "freedom swimmers" used as a base.

Malik on tightrope over Peking

From BETTY PILKINGTON: United Nations (N.Y.), September 9

The element of unpredictability in the twenty-sixth General Assembly, convening a week on Tuesday, is virtually certain to be greater and more engrossing than it has been for a long, long time.

Much of this unknown derives from the issue of Chinese representation — not merely in the final outcome but also in the early procedural plays and, as the debate proceeds, the disclosure of political shifts among member States.

One delegation whose position on the issue is of special concern is that of Indonesia, whose Foreign Minister, Mr. Malik, will preside over the coming Assembly (his "election," on the opening day, is entirely pro formal).

Constitutionally, the President is the servant of the whole Assembly and divests himself of both personal and national bias. Historically, presiding officers have leaned over backward to

observe this principle and nobody expects a break in the pattern.

But observers have noted that there is more than a little irony in the fact that the Assembly at which Peking may make a triumphal return is to be shepherded by the Foreign Minister of a nation that six years ago engineered a Chinese tragedy.

Technically, diplomatic relations between Peking and Jakarta have never been broken, but they are frozen, and the atmosphere is not good.

However, it appears that Indonesia, after avoiding commitment on the issue for the past three years, will say yes to seating Peking — but, if the Nationalists consent to staying on as Formosa (not as China) she would, evidently vote to keep them in.

Every move of the President,

as he takes first the Steering Committee and then the Assembly through one procedural maze after another on the issue, will be watched for anything resembling a lapse into partisanship. But, with an issue as polarised as Chinese representation he can hardly avoid alienating many delegations no matter how he moves.

Mr Malik is regarded as a reasonably good parliamentarian, although he is said to be worried about the adequacy of his English. Nor is this his only hang-up at the moment.

He has to ask himself such questions as: "What keeps the UN's political machinery from breaking down altogether?" Or, "How can I, in a short time, learn enough about the thinking, the temperament, of certain key delegates to avoid unnecessary run-ins?"

He can, of course, call on

many good hands within the Secretariat, from U Thant down. These, he says, are "in command." The permanent Indonesian mission will not be enlarged per se nor will the Indonesian delegation to the Assembly; but Jakarta is supplying a bevy of advisers, who understand Mr Malik's thinking and can help ease him round a politically awkward turn.

The UN supplies him with an office, a social secretary, a press secretary, and a limousine with driver. But much of the necessary entertaining must be done out of pocket (his Government's), and the same goes for the rent and upkeep of a second home here in New York (he has a modest apartment on the Upper East Side). Moreover, Jakarta continues his salary as Foreign Minister.

Madame Malik is a member

of Parliament, and while she will be in New York for most of the next three months she will be returning now and then to Jakarta. None of their five children will be with them for any length of time, although some may come for a visit.

Mr Malik is a self-taught man. His formal schooling did not go beyond the primary grades, but the compensating factor has been his wide reading — especially in politics, history, and economics. He is an amateur photographer and a collector of painting, porcelain, and bronzes.

He was a working journalist soon after leaving school; and the press bureau he founded in Java in 1937, at the age of 20, later became the Antara News Agency.

Mr Malik was active in political organisation and party literature up to the time of his appointment as Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Poland in November, 1959. At the time of the crisis of autumn, 1965, he joined forces with General Suharto, and in March, 1966, was appointed Foreign Minister.

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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Mr Bhutto calls off meeting with President Yahya

From S. R. GHOURI: Karachi, September 9

An announcement by Mr Bhutto that he would not be well enough to fly to Islamabad for talks with President Yahya Khan today is interpreted here as a tactical move by the leader of the People's Party.

The meeting between the President and Mr Bhutto had assumed considerable significance largely due to the persistent efforts of Mr Bhutto himself. For the past two weeks he had been urging people to wait for this event. He said repeatedly that it

Flood barrier leaks

New Delhi, September 9

The flood situation in Lucknow, capital of the North Indian State of Uttar Pradesh, remained serious today, with the River Ganges still well above the danger mark.

All India Radio reported that 500 men were struggling to repair a leakage in an embankment which protects several heavily populated areas of the city. About 35,000 people are housed in emergency camps.

The Ganges, a tributary of the Ganges, was still 10 inches above the high flood mark and several feet higher than the danger level. But no rise in its level has been reported since last night.

Some 1,500 troops are helping in rescue operations. More than one hundred boats and 500 lorries are being used to move people to safety. The official death toll in the whole of Uttar Pradesh which is India's most populous State, is 300. Hundreds have also died in Bihar, West Bengal, and other States in the north and east.

The Yamuna river reached the danger mark in outlying districts of Delhi at noon today, and some villages were moved to higher ground. Scores of cars were stranded on flooded parts of the main highway from Bombay to Agra.

In the Western State of Rajasthan, much of which is desert, the town of Malpura was cut off. Two people were killed when a house collapsed. — Reuter.

A voice in Senate for Aborigine

From our Correspondent

Melbourne, September 9

Senator Neville Bonner, the first aboriginal member of the Australian Parliament, said in his maiden speech that he yearned to be heard as the voice of the indigenous people of Australia. "Too long we have been crying out and far too few have heard us," Senator Bonner, a member of the Liberal Party and a Government supporter told the Senate.

Aborigines had found themselves drifting between two worlds, accepting some of the white man's values and many of his vices, he added. The had suffered enough from the stigma of paternalism and would respond to effort being made to enhance their self-esteem. In Port Moresby, the Australian Administrator in Papua New Guinea, Mr L. W. Johnson, today attacked racism by Australians in the territory. He said there was no place in the territory for Europeans as regarded themselves as superior to the indigenous people.

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was to be "the final and conclusive" meeting in a series of eight between him and Yahya since March 26 when the army moved into crush the Awami League. Mr Bhutto said he had had enough of these talks "which must now come to an end."

Mr Bhutto's erstwhile optimism over events in Pakistan has turned to pessimism and in the past two weeks he has gone out of his way to express his disappointment. Until 6 p.m. yesterday there were no signs that he was ill. On Tuesday he addressed his political workers in Hyderabad, and yesterday he visited the shrine of a famous saint in Sind. Not until the evening did he say a word to indicate that his meeting with Yahya was off.

The question being asked here is what made Bhutto put off the meeting — huff or health? Mr Bhutto has several reasons to be annoyed with the Yahya Administration. He has made no secret of his disapproval of the appointment of a civilian governor in East Pakistan, and he has been muttering that he would never accept a similar arrangement for the West.

He is not opposed to the idea of installing non-political figures as provincial Governors in West Pakistan but he insists that the Governors' Councils of Ministers must be composed of elected representatives. In the absence of a constitution and a civilian Government at the centre, the relationship between provincial Governments and the central Government remains unclear. Mr Bhutto wants it to be defined unambiguously. He does not like the idea of Ministers who,

appointed by him, take orders from bureaucrats in Islamabad. The People's Party is expected to endorse the interim Constitution under which provincial assemblies could begin to function, and to elect Chief Ministers who in turn could choose their Cabinets. This can work in West Pakistan but not in the East where, it seems, the provincial assembly hardly exists any more.

But to let West Pakistan be administered by democratic methods while East Pakistan continued to be governed under martial law would concede that East Pakistan was being run by West Pakistan's colony. There is no such intention here.

A People's Party spokesman declined comment when asked whether Mr Bhutto's illness had anything to do with the proclamation of a general amnesty.

It is generally believed here that Mr Bhutto thinks that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's lawyers would be able to take advantage of a general amnesty to get the Awami League leader out of prison. Although the possibility seems remote, the matter has been raised and discussed in the newspapers and by public leaders.

The Government also seems to have answered Mr Bhutto by not including a single leader of his party in Pakistan's team to the United Nations. The team is being led by Mahmud Ali, of the Pakistan Democratic Party who was defeated in the elections.

It would be impolite to deduce from all this that Mr Bhutto and the Government are set on a collision course. Mr Bhutto is compelled to strike postures to keep his party going.

Omega relief team on hunger strike

Calcutta, September 9

The four members of the London-based Omega relief team who were arrested when they crossed into East Pakistan from India last Sunday are on hunger strike in Jessore prison.

An Omega spokesman here said today that the four, three Britons and an American, had refused to eat because they had not been informed of any date for their trial. The two men and two women entered East Pakistan to distribute relief supplies. They were detained

for entering the country illegally. They are Miss Christine Pratt, Miss Joyce Kenwell, and Mr Ben Crow, all British, and Mr Dan Due, American.

According to reports from Petropole earlier this week, they crossed from India's border post there to Pakistan's Benapole border post, carrying token relief supplies. About 300 yards inside East Pakistan they were seen talking to soldiers and were later led away. — Reuter.

Growth for Poland

Warsaw, September 9

A higher standard of living for the people is essential if Poland's economic growth is to continue, the Communist Party leader, Mr Gierk said today.

He was briefing district party secretaries and representatives from school and factory party organisations. Mr Gierk explained the directives for Poland's economic and social development which were adopted by the central committee on Saturday.

According to 17-18 per cent would rise by 17-18 per cent between 1971 and 1975. This is about double the increase of the past five years.

Mr Gierk said the increase would not be equal for all economic groups. "We shall enact a wage policy which will match the real contributions of labour."

"The real condition for achieving what we are planning lies in better work in all walks of life and at all levels. This truth must impregnate the consciousness of all." — UPI.

Congress has eased its security objections to the United States sharing its uranium technology: Thomas O'Toole reports from Geneva

At a pair of giant diffusion plants in Western Europe and Western Canada producing uranium fuel for 1964 for as much as 20 per cent of the world's atomic power plants is envisaged by the United States plan to export uranium enrichment technology.

The plan is still being drawn up but it appears almost certain that the US will push for one plant to serve the nations of Western Europe and a second plant to serve the countries of the Pacific basin — like Australia and Japan.

"We are a long way from selling any of our gas diffusion technology to anybody," an official of the Atomic Energy Commission said, "but we are optimistic that discussions will be fruitful once they begin. The trouble right now is getting the negotiations under way."

Negotiations are likely to begin soon with the six Euratom nations — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Hard on Euratom's heels will be Japan, Australia, Canada, and Britain. Japan and Australia are likely to be a combine, and Canada may turn out to be a third partner to the Japanese-Australian team.

Long opposed by Congress on security grounds, the plan is that for a royalty, a share of plant ownership, and for a strong say in making sure no uranium and none of its secrets get lost in the shuffle, the US will open up for the first time

the methods it uses to enrich uranium.

Some Europeans are doubtful that what the US has to offer will be attractive enough for Eastern Europe to pay the price, if only because the US technique of enriching uranium (the gas diffusion process) requires huge quantities of electricity.

"At the current cost of electricity in Europe a gas diffusion plant of the US type is just not feasible," said Dr Maarten Bogaardt of the Netherlands.

Bogaardt claims it would cost Western Europe at least \$1,000 millions to construct a gas diffusion plant of the size it will need and as much as \$6 million dollars a year in power costs just to run the plant.

"That's too much," Dr Bogaardt says. "It would never pay to own such a plant."

US officials say Bogaardt is talking from ignorance, that when he and his West European colleagues see the blueprints of the American gas diffusion process they will see that it is not as costly as they think.

"One reason Bogaardt talks this way is that he doesn't know what improvements we've made in the process," says one senior US adviser.

Wherever they're located, such plants could be supplying a fifth of the world market by 1984. By the turn of the century, they could be expanded to take over one third of the world market — Washington Post.

Al Fatah hijacked aircraft

Beirut, September 9

Al Fatah, the Palestine national liberation movement, confirmed here today that the man who hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle jet to Libya yesterday was a Fatah officer.

A spokesman said the officer, Lieutenant Mohammed Jaber, carried out the hijacking operation "because of certain circumstances."

"Under our basic plan," he added, "we have no intention to hijack Jordanian or other airlines at present or in future, as our struggle is not against the Jordanian people but against its rulers conspiring against it."

The spokesman said that Lieutenant Jaber, who seized the plane over Egypt while it was on a regular flight between Beirut and Amman with 73 passengers and 10 crew, had been sentenced to death by a military court in Jordan but had not been detained. He had taken part in the clashes in July in Northern Jordan between Jordanian troops and Palestinian commandos.

Intimidation

Lieutenant Jaber, said the spokesman, "fled to Benghazi to get rid of the blood-baths and intimidation to which Palestinian commandos are being subjected in Jordanian prisons and detention camps."

Proposed reconciliation talks between Jordan and the Palestine resistance movement collapsed after the hijacking. The Jordanian delegation flew home from Saudi Arabia, complaining that commando representatives had failed to join them there for the talks.

The meeting had already been postponed twice this week because of a split among the guerrilla groups over whether to try to come to terms again with King Hussein's regime.

In Amman, the Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tal, said the Palestinian guerrillas were mistaken if they believed hijacking Jordanian airliners would help them to achieve their aims.

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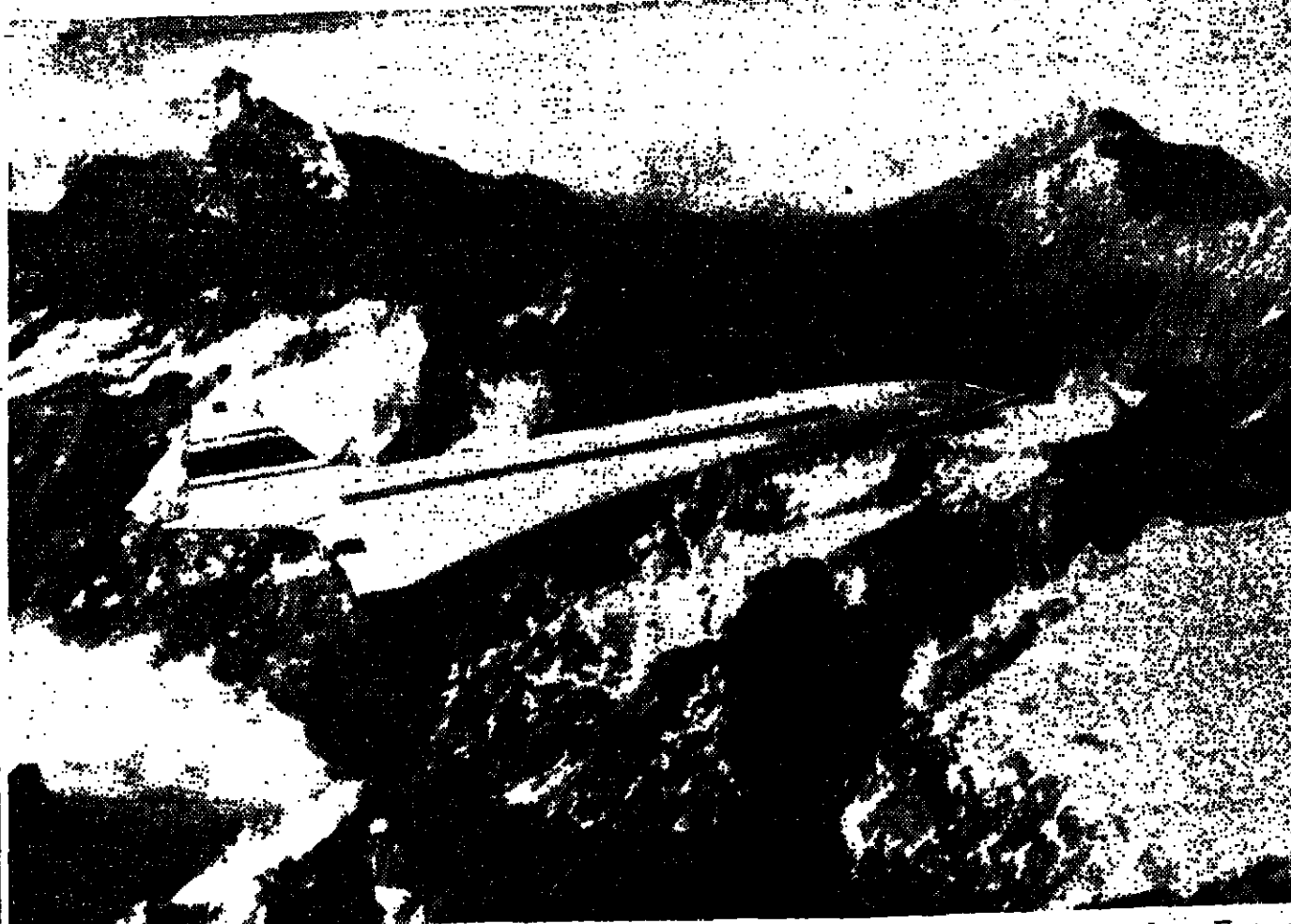
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Some Europeans are doubtful that what the US has to offer will be attractive enough for Eastern Europe to pay the price, if only because the US technique of enriching uranium (the gas diffusion process) requires huge quantities of electricity.

"At the current cost of electricity in Europe a gas diffusion plant of the US type is just not feasible," said Dr Maarten Bogaardt of the Netherlands.

Bogaardt claims it would cost Western Europe at least \$1,000 millions to construct a gas diffusion plant of the size it will need and as much as \$6 million dollars a year in power costs just to run the plant.



Rising above it all: the Concorde 001 over the Pyrenees during the recent inaugural flight from France to South America

Al Fatah hijacked aircraft

Beirut, September 9

Al Fatah, the Palestine national liberation movement, confirmed here today that the man who hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle jet to Libya yesterday was a Fatah officer.

A spokesman said the officer, Lieutenant Mohammed Jaber, carried out the hijacking operation "because of certain circumstances."

"Under our basic plan," he added, "we have no intention to hijack Jordanian or other airlines at present or in future, as our struggle is not against the Jordanian people but against its rulers conspiring against it."

The spokesman said that Lieutenant Jaber, who seized the plane over Egypt while it was on a regular flight between Beirut and Amman with 73 passengers and 10 crew, had been sentenced to death by a military court in Jordan but had not been detained. He had taken part in the clashes in July in Northern Jordan between Jordanian troops and Palestinian commandos.

Intimidation

Lieutenant Jaber, said the spokesman, "fled to Benghazi to get rid of the blood-baths and intimidation to which Palestinian commandos are being subjected in Jordanian prisons and detention camps."

Proposed reconciliation talks between Jordan and the Palestine resistance movement collapsed after the hijacking. The Jordanian delegation flew home from Saudi Arabia, complaining that commando representatives had failed to join them there for the talks.

The meeting had already been postponed twice this week because of a split among the guerrilla groups over whether to try to come to terms again with King Hussein's regime.

In Amman, the Jordanian Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tal, said the Palestinian guerrillas were mistaken if they believed hijacking Jordanian airliners would help them to achieve their aims.

Congress has eased its security objections to the United States sharing its uranium technology: Thomas O'Toole reports from Geneva

At a pair of giant diffusion plants in Western Europe and Western Canada producing uranium fuel for 1964 for as much as 20 per cent of the world's atomic power plants is envisaged by the United States plan to export uranium enrichment technology.

The plan is still being drawn up but it appears almost certain that the US will push for one plant to serve the nations of Western Europe and a second plant to serve the countries of the Pacific basin — like Australia and Japan.

"We are a long way from selling any of our gas diffusion technology to anybody," an official of the Atomic Energy Commission said, "but we are optimistic that discussions will be fruitful once they begin. The trouble right now is getting the negotiations under way."

Negotiations are likely to begin soon with the six Euratom nations — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Hard on Euratom's heels will be Japan, Australia, Canada, and Britain. Japan and Australia are likely to be a combine, and Canada may turn out to be a third partner to the Japanese-Australian team.

Long opposed by Congress on security grounds, the plan is that for a royalty, a share of plant ownership, and for a strong say in making sure no uranium and none of its secrets get lost in the shuffle, the US will open up for the first time

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Bogaardt claims it would cost Western Europe at least \$1,000 millions to construct a gas diffusion plant of the size it will need and as much as \$6 million dollars a year in power costs just to run the plant.

"That's too much," Dr Bogaardt says. "It would never pay to own such a plant."

US officials say Bogaardt is talking from ignorance, that when he and his West European colleagues see the blueprints of the American gas diffusion process they will see that it is not as costly as they think.

"One reason Bogaardt talks this way is that he doesn't know what improvements we've made in the process," says one senior US adviser.

Wherever they're located, such plants could be supplying a fifth of the world market by 1984. By the turn of the century, they could be expanded to take over one third of the world market — Washington Post.

Pipeline sabotage aimed at King

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The transarabian pipeline (Tapline) was blown up last night on the Jordanian-Syrian border, the explosion causing a hole about 4 feet long and one and a half feet wide.

The line carries 475,000 barrels of crude oil a day 750 miles from Dahrhan, Saudi Arabia, through Jordan and Syria to terminals at Zahran, near Sidon, in Lebanon.

Sources in London said that the explosion took place at 10.10 p.m. (EST) just inside Jordan. A repair team began work at 10.30 am and was expected to have the pipeline back in operation within 24 hours.

It was stressed that no pumping had been taking place at the time as the terminal tanks were full, and there would be no delay in oil shipments. But a spokesman for Jordan's Minister of the Interior claimed that oil had continued to pour from the broken pipeline until 6 a.m.

Out-of-action costs are put at about \$540,000 a day but the Jordanian Government allowed it to be repaired only after higher transit fees had been negotiated, with the flow being resumed on January 28 this year.

During this period it was reckoned that the stoppage cost Saudi Arabia \$200,000 a day in royalties, Aramco \$150,000, Tapline \$50,000, and Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon \$10,000 each in transit dues. Rates had been raised considerably since.

On April 2, guerrillas caused slight damage to the 30-mile branch line linking Tapline to Jordan's oil refinery at Zeraqa. However, guerrilla sources in

Beirut say they know nothing about last night's explosion. Jordan has been fighting Syria along the border, but the situation has been calm if tense for the past few weeks. The most likely explanation remains that Palestinian guerrillas operating from across the Syrian border blew up the pipeline to embarrass the Jordanians economically, and through Aramco, the American firm which owns Tapline, their relations with the United States.

Tapline was out of action for 100 days after the 1967 war during which Israel occupied a part of the Syrian territory through which it runs. An explosion claimed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the same area stopped the oil between May 30 and September 19, 1969.

In November, 1969, another explosion halted operations for about 36 hours during which an estimated \$180,000 in revenues and 5,000 to 15,000 barrels of oil were lost.

On May 3, 1970, the pipeline was ruptured by a Syrian bulldozer. The Syrian Government allowed it to be repaired only after higher transit fees had been negotiated, with the flow being resumed on January 28 this year.

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UN panel accuses 3 States

United Nations (NY), September 9

South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal are all guilty of unfair labour practices, and discrimination against African workers, a United Nations special panel concluded in a report published today.

The group proposed that the International Labour Organisation should negotiate with South Africa "with a view to stopping the discrimination against African workers

Labour's Europeans find 'Tory terms' worthy of support

Currency crisis upsets farmers

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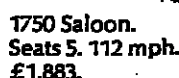
Rather, it is anxious to retain the Christian idealism which has established its work throughout the world, while still giving young people the opportunity to influence the life



The pamphlet is launched by Mr Bryn John, the member for Pontypridd, whose main contention is that harmonisation with the Common Market will hit Wales even harder than harmonisation with England has since 1284.

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5.55, 8.05, 8.40.

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 Milane. Showing 5.30, 8.20.

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1.40, 6.20, 8.40, Late Sat.
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Sun. 3.30, 5.25, 8.5. Late show
Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Haymarket (030 2758 7777)
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prog. Bookable 2.0, 5.15, 8.15.
Sat. 4.30, 8.0. Late sh Sat. 11.15.

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Cinderella (G) Con. prog. 2.0
3.55, 6.15, 8.35. Sun. 3.55, 6.15
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TAKING OFF (N). Screenings
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3:40 Sat. 8.15 **WEDDAYS**
 5:40 Sat. 8.15 **WEDDAYS** Progs S.A.
 5.55, 8.20
PARAMOUNT Lower Regent St. S. 8.20
 6494 Al. McGraw Ryan O'Neal
LOVE STORY
 Progs 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40
 Late Show Fri & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Progs
 S.A. Thurs. 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 8.40
PARIS Lower Regent St. S. 8.20
 6495 Paul Scofield **THE KING LEAR** 873
 Today 3.10, 6.45, 8.20, 8.30
PLAZA Lower Regent St. 930 894
 6496 **THE KENNEDYS** 873
 Progs. 2.45, 4.50, 6.45, 8.55
 Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.
PRINCE CHARLES Lefc Sc 437 817
 Woody Allen: **BANANAS** (AA) Sc
 437 817
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RITZ Lefc. Sc. **Climb** Eastw

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 5.0, 6.0. Late PM/FS. 11.15 p.
STUDIO CITY 6.00-8.40 Sat. 11 p.
SIEVS McQUEEN LE MANS (U). Progs.
 1.35, 3.45, 6.0, 8.25.
VENUS 14.58 56GB1 On Kenish To
 New NW 1. THE WANDERER (A
 4.30, 5.50, 6.10, 6.30, 6.50, 7.10
WARNER RENDEZVOUS. Lc1.
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1

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US tour

the whole thing went up." In spite of the terrible for propaganda purposes. A spokesman said that early yesterday morning, when more than 100 rounds were fired at troops in the Bogside and Creggan estates, a number of "rifle shot simulators" were used. The Londonderry Unionists are suggesting the formation of a third security force, raised locally and controlled by the Stormont Government, to aid the army and police.

he hoped to return for an American visa in a couple of months and to return to the US "perhaps in spring."

Dressed in the same brown suit, tie and white shirt that he wore for his immigration hearing, the grey, bald IRA leader said he regretted not being able to meet the many people who wanted to hear him speak.

Apart from strategy sessions with his lawyers, Mr. Cahill received an average of 10 visitors a day, including friends and members of the Northern Aid Committee. He said the treatment

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Lord Lindgren, aged 70, the former Labour MP, has died in hospital while on holiday in Mallorca, it was disclosed yesterday.

He was admitted to a hospital on the island after being taken ill on the beach nearly two

OBITUARY

Mrs Mary Lindgren, said he was found to have been suffering from peritonitis and had been linked to a kidney machine, and a woman whose home was in Wexlyn Garden City, and an elementary education before joining the railways as clerk. In the 1930s he became

includes the vetting of all proposed Ulster legislation by a Parliamentary Commission.

The Westminster Unionist MP for North Belfast, Mr Stratford Mills, said that Mr Wilson's proposals "were chieftains." Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, said Mr Wilson's remarks were "irresponsible

The only pearl of wisdom in the eyes of the Unionist and protestant spokesmen was that call for the Social Democratic and Labour Party to attend Mr Wilson's proposals in a "table discussions." The SDLP, however dismissed Mr Wilson's appeal within minutes of it becoming known in Northern Ireland.

in the immediate post-war Labour Government, he held a number of Parliamentary Secretarieship posts in the Ministries of International Insurance, Civil Aviation, Town and Country Planning, Housing and Local Government, Transport and the War Office. He was Labour MP for Wellingborough from 1945 to 1959. He

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average of five minutes per day was calling for about 10 a day."

Apart from strategy sessions with his lawyers, Mr. Cahill received an average of 10 visitors a day, including friends and members of the Northern Aid Committee.

He said the treatment received by the prisoners was

out of their way to help. I
facility was put at my dis-
to make contact with people
the outside."

He said he had slept in
detention but denied it
because he was then no longer
on the run and did not have
fear every knock on the
"Back home our hours
long. We have to put in

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PAY 4: Reports by John Torode, Labour Correspondent; Malcolm Dean, Keith Harper, Michael Parkin

Policy
Sec
Motions
sed in
full

A composite motion from the General and Municipal Workers' Union demanded that the Government should implement a programme for a higher rate of growth, increases in pensions and help for development in intermediate areas. It should include a wealth tax, price control, and a major extension of public ownership. The motion urged the TUC to demand a referendum to demand a reflation of the economy or a general election, and also called on the General Council to prepare a plan for economic expansion, full employment, and a reduction in inflation, and a growth of real incomes, including proposals for a shorter working week, longer holidays, and earlier retirement.

A motion from the Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed that recent and proposed changes in the tax system and in the incidence of taxation would be regressive and detrimental to working people. It declared its intention to further tax burdens of a regressive nature and instructed the General Council to prepare a comprehensive and critical review of the tax changes in progress and to alert trade unions to their dangers.

The National Union of Teachers called for the TUC to take action to prevent permanent discrimination in the public sector. The motion said it is necessary that action should include the organising of financial and physical support for unions resisting the service pay devaluation, providing such a course is approved by the General Council. It said there should be a permanent coordinating machinery and instructed the union to ask the Government to allow negotiating dies to reach agreement in all circumstances.

The Transport and General Workers' Union called for a minimum wage of £20 a week of not more than 40 hrs, exclusive of overtime, for a 35-hour week where possible. It also called on the General Council to treat a priority the need to raise wages of those on less than a national average.

A motion calling for a shorter working week without reduction in pay, longer holidays, and earlier retirement was moved by the Union Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers.

Payment of the adult rate 18 for adult work was led by the National Union of Mineworkers.

Opening the debate on economic policy and unemployment, Sir Sidney Green said that the August figure of 904,000 people out of work—the highest since the 1930s—was undoubtedly the most serious issue facing the trade union movement.

In virtually every important area of policy in the last year, the Government had paid scant attention to the views and opinions of the TUC. The one thing the Government's policies had in common was that they were against the interests of organised workers. This was no accident. It was Mr Heath's objective to ensure that the bargaining power of workers was curbed.

He did not believe that the Government really understood the message of present unemployment figures. In the North-west, the ratio of unemployed workers to job vacancies had risen from six to one to 13 to one in the past year. In Scotland, the ratio was 28 to one.

As this went on, the Government just stood there, mesmerised. "They go on repeating, like a gramophone needle stuck in a groove, that unemployment, like everything else, is the fault of wages."

This, said Sir Sidney, was not true. In such varied countries as Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Japan, where wage increases last year had been between 11 and 23 per cent, unemployment had fallen in every case. In Britain, on the other hand, earnings had risen by about 12 per cent but unemployment had shot up.

"The difference is obviously the rate of economic growth: ours is the lowest in Europe." Ever since the 1930s, the level of unemployment had been known to be the conscious decision of Government. "Yet it is typical of this Government's approach that it is denying responsibility even for that."

Up to now, the Government had always been able to rely on massive unemployment to cure inflation. To put trade unions in their place. The fact that workers can no longer be intimidated by the threat of rising unemployment is a positive development. It means that workers are feeling a new measure of independence.

Unions did not accept that faster growth would necessarily feed inflation. "The opposite is nearer the truth: a very serious aspect of the present situation is the declining rate of investment caused by stagnant demand." Selective policies to boost demand were the only way to stimulate investment, bring down unit costs, and stabilise prices.

Union members recognised the futility of negotiating high money awards only to have them swallowed up by high prices. That was why the TUC had proposed "cost-of-living threshold agreements."

Such agreements would mean that in order to limit the immediate wage increase, a further increase would become payable if the cost of living rose within a given period. Unfortunately, there had been no active response from the

PUBLIC service unions were asked at Congress yesterday to stick together in future wage negotiations so as not to be "picked off one by one by the Government." The appeal was made by Mr Tom Jackson during a debate on a motion, passed unanimously, which called for permanent coordinating machinery for public sector negotiations. The Government's economic policies were condemned in a long economic debate in which there were calls for an immediate reflation of the economy and a demand that the General Council prepare a new economic plan incorporating a shorter working week, longer annual holidays, and earlier retirement.

Concern was expressed at recent tax changes which were described as regressive and detrimental to large numbers of working people. By a unanimous vote, Congress agreed to raise the minimum wage for which the TUC would press next year from £18 to £20. The Government's decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa was condemned in a motion which was carried unanimously.

Tories censured on the economy

Government, though some industries were looking at this type of agreement themselves.

Another important part of the solution was to make a stride forward in industrial democracy and social democracy. "It means that trade unions must be given the right to share in the determination of the national budget, taxation policy, and the size of the national income. If some people think this is too radical, then I am sorry, but these are the facts of life."

Government could not disengage from the process of industrial decision-making. Freedom from interference would only allow industry to make the same mistakes again. The collapse of Rolls-Royce and UCI showed the failure of the Government's policy.

"These so-called lame ducks were only lame because their financial profit alone was taken into account, not their total contribution to employment and to the well-being of the community in which they were situated."

"The failure of private capital to sustain shipbuilding had been clear. The unions had pointed this out all along. So-called private firms had been utterly dependent on Government support. It was time that the charade of private ownership in these cases, and in other industries such as aircraft and computers, should be ended."

Sir Sidney welcomed measures by the Government and CBI to ease inflationary pressures, but the chance of a healthier economic climate generally was of little use to an area if its economic structure had been destroyed. All the reflation in the world will not bring to life a company which has already been slaughtered."

Mr A. M. Donnet (General and Municipal Workers' Union), moving the composite motion deploring the Government's economic policies, said what was needed was an immediate economic expansion and planned growth of real incomes.

The advantage of a planned growth of real incomes was not just that it was a Socialist objective, but also, because of its obvious fairness, it would attract non-Socialists. With almost one million

unemployed, redundancy payments and retaining programmes were not enough. "We want a society where redundancy means re-employment not unemployment," said Mr Donnet. At the present time, no one could face redundancy with complacency even if guaranteed a place in a retaining programme.

Mr Alf Allen (USDAW), seconding the motion, said it was economically, morally, socially, and ethically wrong to deny the right of people to work when they were ready to work.

Workers were suffering on two fronts—economic restraint caused by the present Government's economic policies and industrial restraint introduced with the new Industrial Relations Act. This could not be tolerated by the trade union movement. The message which Congress must send the Government was that it was no longer prepared to suffer. It must evolve a policy which would touch the imagination of the public.

Mr T. Thomas (Clerical and Administrative Workers) said it was no wonder that many young people were questioning the value of our society when the first experience of working life for more than 60,000 school

leavers this year was an introduction to the dole.

Mr Les Buck (Sheet-metal Workers) said the number of days lost through industrial disputes "paled into insignificance" in comparison with the number of days being lost through unemployment. More work was being lost in half a day through unemployment than in a whole month of industrial disputes.

The Government must be warned that it was in for a stormy winter unless it did something for the number of people who have been unemployed during the summer months.

Mr E. Marsden (Construction Workers) said he wanted to make it clear that in supporting the motion and its reference to planned growth of incomes, his union was firmly opposed to the incomes policies which had been tried in the past.

What his union meant by an incomes policy was a strengthening of unions to enable them to win better wage awards. The problem of unemployment could not be solved within a capitalist economy because capitalism could never change its spots.

Mr Bill Kendall (CPSA) said that not even the Civil Service had been sheltered from the problem of unemployment. What worried him was the num-

ber of people within the ranks of the trade union movement who seemed to share Mr Garnett's philosophy that you had to have a bit of unemployment in a prosperous society. The people had to be shown the "Gadarene" nature of unemployment.

Mr Bernard Dix (NUPE) said it was wrong to think of unemployment as a temporary phenomenon. The present-day emphasis on technological development, structural change in industry and sophisticated management techniques were making it a long-term problem for the movement.

Since 1963, the total output of production industries had increased by 24 per cent; the output per worker by 30 per cent, while the number of workers employed had dropped by 5 per cent.

It was no good Congress talking about efficiency if, at the end, what was created was a small number of highly-paid productive workers and a large number of poor, unemployed non-productive workers. "If planned growth means anything, it means that we all have to share in the benefits."

Mr George Doughty (Draughtsmen) said that five years ago unemployment in the engineering industry was only half the national average. Now it was higher than the national average. There were five engineers chasing every vacancy—a rise of 200 per cent in a year.

For draughtsmen it was even worse. There were eight draughtsmen chasing every vacancy. This was an ominous warning for other workers. If there were no designs being produced this year, there would be even less work for production workers next year.

Mrs Kay John, a delegate from the Transport and Salaried Staffs Association, said several thousand housewives had walked laughingly to the ballot box after Mr Heath's promise to cut prices at a stroke. But she did not believe they were laughing now as they walked home from the shops. There had been 8,000 price increases since the last election. Every pressure must be applied to the Government to hold down prices. The motion was carried unanimously.



Bernard Dix (NUPE) in the public sector debate

TUC to press for £20 minimum pay

The minimum wage for which the TUC will press in the next year was raised from £18 to £20 on a unanimous vote. Mr Harry Urein (TCWU) said a married couple with two children could already in certain circumstances receive 40p a week more in supplementary benefit payments than the present TUC minimum.

With the huge increase in the cost of living in the past year, the minimum had to be raised. The low paid suffered disproportionately from rising prices.

The present TUC minimum was accepted by 133 large firms and companies—80 of whom were already paying a minimum wage of £20. In the near future, workers would have to face higher rents and heavier taxes. It was vital that the earnings of the low-paid should be raised.

Mr Tom Callan (NUM) moved a successful motion urging Congress to support the principle of paying adult wages to workers of 18 if they were doing jobs normally performed by adults.

Guardian pamphlet

The Guardian reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

'Class bias' prompts call for wealth tax

ANNUAL tax on wealth among the reforms sought in a composite motion on which the General Council was instructed to prepare the major political proposals for the 1971 Conservative Party conference.

Mr C. T. H. H. (Inland Revenue Staff Federation) gave three points to illustrate "the class bias of the 1971 Conservative programme."

First, there was an "adverse shift in favour of unearned income concealed in Finance Act. The new structure swept away distinctions between earned and unearned income. Involved a huge gift of reduction on investment income."

For example, Mr Plant (two men, both with three children and both with an income of £3,000 a year—one living on investment income. The man who did not work for his living got a tax gift of £100, at both men were paying the same amount of tax. Some of this was equality. Mr Plant saw no equality in man living off invest-

ments earned for him by the workers.

His second criticism was that the Government intended to introduce value added tax in place of SET in April, 1972, and intended to reduce the amount paid in in corporation tax. There was no justification for reducing the total tax paid by the company sector. It did nothing to redistribute wealth. VAT was inflationary and would bear heavily on those who did not pay income tax.

His third criticism was of "the extraordinary statement by the Chancellor that the Inland Revenue was examining a non-cumulative basis for PAYE and self-assessment and self-coding. All this fits into the Tory philosophy of making people do things at a cost to themselves."

This would mean that workers would not get PAYE tax

refunds year by year, but year by year. Mr Plant saw in this an attempt to weaken the will of strikers by depriving them of readily available tax refunds.

Mr Jack Higham (National Union of Appliance Workers) said that the resolution called for an annual wealth tax "because our wealth distribution is grotesquely and offensively unequal at a time of high rising unemployment." He considered it a social crime of the worst kind that at this time, when trade unionists were supposed to be holding the country to ransom by asking for a living wage, the richest 9 per cent of the population still owned more than half of the national wealth.

He hoped that the General Council would take full account of ideas for involving trade unions directly in the creation of capital democracy.

Tax relief on fares Agencies under fire

Mr N. Kendall (Vehicle Builders) agreed to remit to the General Council a motion—a hardy annual at the conference—calling for pressure on the Government to allow tax relief in respect of money spent on fares to and from places of work.

It was a growing practice of employers, said Mr Kendall, to move workers from one factory to another, often entailing longer travel. New trading estates were frequently built far away from residential areas. There were people who spent as much as one fifth of their wages on which tax had already been paid—on fares to work.

Mr Charles Farrell (Equity) urged the General Council to continue to insist that the theatre should be exempted from the proposed value added tax. Government, both national and local, had come to accept that people were as much entitled to the theatre as they were to roads, sewers, and libraries.

It was illogical to given financial aid to the theatre and then take it away again in VAT. It should be excluded from the tax, as newspapers and books already had been.

Private employment exchanges were described as a national scandal by Mr Clive Jenkins (ASTMS) who successfully proposed a motion calling for an immediate review of the present State employment service.

Fee charging employment agencies should be abolished, Mr Jenkins said. Sweden had successfully abolished its private agencies in 1934. He also called for other reforms, including the right for unemployed men to be interviewed privately and not left sitting in a room like an outpatient as though he had contracted a disease.

Another reform, which Sweden had introduced this year, was a provision for six months' notice to all men over 55 who had to be dismissed. The motion was supported by the Ministry of Labour Staff Association whose delegate, Mr J. L. Tindall, said the men who worked behind unemployment exchange counters recognised the need for improvements to the State service.

MORE HOME NEWS p 16



The greatest hoax of the war

An astonishing account by Sefton Delmer of how the fake network of German spies, set up by MI5, deceived the Nazi High Command about Eisenhower's plans for the invasion of Europe.

Sanity in Ireland
Conor Cruise O'Brien—playwright, author, former UN diplomat, now an MP in the Irish Parliament—plots a path to peace.



Labyrinths of the mind
A new painter is gaining a great deal of notice in the art world. Though virtually unknown, his mindscape paintings are selling even before he's finished them. Marcelle Bernstein reports on the strange world of Richard Humphry.



Where are all the flowers going?
20,000 species are threatened with extinction. A disturbing report on the rapid decline of the world's flower population.



Princess Anne
How she rides to success. An analysis of her winning technique.

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Robin Denselow, on Sandy Denny's solo debut in London

It's all very curious—almost as curious as the way she stops seeming domestic and friendly the minute she starts playing guitar or piano, and singing her dark songs crammed with bleak imagery. Considering she was voted Britain's top girl singer last year by the readers of "Melody Maker" (still probably the best barometer of pop music taste), and has just brought out

Her new album "The North Star
grass man and the Ravens," (Island
ILPS 9165) is, therefore, the first offer-
ing we have from Sandy as she would
presumably like to be heard. When
she previewed it a few weeks back a

On the album she also includes two semi-improvised rock numbers, much in the style of "Million dollar bash".

Tonight she's giving her first London solo concert at the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Hopefully, it will be as good as her Lincoln appearance or the album—but there are problems with her band. She has lost drummer Gerry Conway to Cat Stevens, and Richard Thompson isn't yet back from touring the States with Ian Matthews. Some of the present Fairports have gallantly stepped in, but they haven't had too long to rehearse. Sandy didn't seem too worried. She's a strange lady.

Port Mills tunes into British radio and finds a variety of criticisms to make

WQXR is owned by the "New York Times," and it broadcasts recorded classical music — no concert intervals, no plummy-toned programme notes. Morning, afternoon or evening, you can

Let's try a BBC talk show then. Let's

New York's 40 radio stations have subdivided the market as finely as audience research allows. They compete fiercely for every sliver of the

For American broadcasters, there is an absolute minimum of "programmes" segmenting the day. Programmes, they believe, are self-indulgent serving the needs of producers

It's certainly true that there are fewer local stations on the dial outside New York, and less variety. Syracuse, for instance, has only a dozen or so stations for a population of half a million. In small towns there may be only one local station (though the tiniest transistor can pick up many clear out-of-town signals). The fewer

Virtually unregulated by government (except for allotment of frequencies and limits on broadcast power), American radio is free to be as popular or as selective as its competitors and its audience allow. It has few pretensions to greatness. It rarely tries to educate or uplift. It just aims to please.

Vichy France

There is nothing uninteresting in the entire film and the longer it goes on the more fascinating it becomes.

But let me not clutter your mind.
What Ophuls and his people have to say
does take the time they ask of you.

Bernstein's Mass

The central action of Mass surrounds its celebrant—the powerful singer and actor, Alan Titus—from the moment he strikes the first chord on his guitar and gathers around him a swarm of eager, happy, choir boys. To the awful, shuddering climax of the *Agnus Dei* when he is attacked and tormented by those he thought were his people. Only after this wrenching collapse can the ultimate, healing reconciliation evolve.

Bernstein's melodic gifts come out in every vein and his choral writing outstrips anything he has done before. Writing for greater instrumental

JOYATHAY BERGMAN AND PAM SCOTCHER: ROUND HOUSE

Skvvers

It is a depressed view of an education system the creature not creator of its society. "We can't afford to waste much talent," says the increasingly appalled young master, considering the sort of jobs that have to be filled, "and I think schools like this were invented to suppress it." At the end of the play, Cragge, the boy he has tried to help by giving him the motivation to stand

Sharply cast, in Pam Brighton's production, and then played with a nice sense of the play's history, the different characters in the group, it explodes splendidly in the industrial vaults of the Roundhouse. Though some have flashier parts, theatrically speaking, than the others, the five boys share the honours with the detail that each puts in: Mike Kitchen as the aspiring Cragge, Jonathan Bergman as the snail Brook, with Mike Grady, Billy Ham and Louis Cabot. Cheryl Hall bubbles beneath her calm in a way that would remind you emphatically of the private life of adolescence, in case you have forgotten. Though if you're that old, you'll probably not be going anyway.

Britten

FROM toadstool No. 1482, I can say that the enchantment, elfish humour and poignancy of Purcell's "The Fairy Queen" are retained in Britten's adaptation—performed at Wednesday's Prom—even though I feel forced to quibble over several things in it. I can't, mind you, go as far as one professor who recently denounced it altogether. "We are back in the days of Prout's editions of Handel's oratorios,"

I am glad, though, to find it appealing to as large a throng as filled the Royal Albert Hall (augmented, no doubt, by

In this cycle the Wotan is Donald McIntyre, who made a trial run in "Rheingold" last year. The voice is clean and well projected, is excellently suited, and I hope his stage presence will expand as the cycle progresses. Alberto Remedios, the Sadler's Wells Siegfried, makes an exceptionally fine Froh.

Wharf Theatre

Both pieces treat subjects which are begging to be explored in depth at the shallowest magazine-story level, folksy but flicked up for contemporary taste, and dotted with feudal-permissive sex jokes. Solitaire depends on an initial good idea: setting man in some future "brave new world" deprived by the system of all natural human contact, moving in isolation from one clinical "Fervocal" to the next, only occasionally, in an excess of glib desire, "having" a family as he might visit a prostitute, through a procuress and with an obscene lack of reality. Imagine what could be done with this! What Robert Anderson and the Long Wharf Company do is play, on the one hand, for easy laughs, and on the other touch a bottom level of shoulstic

About "Double Solitaire," a kind of domestic psychiatric musical chairs (half a dozen characters taking it in turn for mental striptease) which is based on the fact that marriage inevitably murders "true" love, I can find nothing good to say except that Joyce Ebert, after being condemned throughout most of the play to sit dark and silent, suddenly is lifted the whole thing up by the bootstraps in a final scene, one of the very sensitive playing of the rest of the company, under Arvin Brown, was adequate, no more, on this show.

Das Rheingold

It seemed an epilogue, too, I am : as to say, in that the temperature remained so low. Maybe a Prom season has been making me expect a ready flow of adrenalin, but this time there was little to make the blood puls faster, even when Alberich stole the gold, even at the ends of scenes where at the very least one expects a frisson of anetation.

In sheer volume the orchestra sounded unusually restrained—or was it just sleepy? We know from Wagner's autobiography how the inspiration for the great spanning E flat chord of the prelude came, when he was poised between sleeping and waking. On this occasion it seemed almost as though the conductor was taking that too literally.

Yet to be fair to Downes the thought

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Doreen Stephens • Egg dishes • Doomwatching

The egg and I

by Harold Wilshaw

THESE CAN surely be no better value for money than eggs in these days of soaring prices. The dearest seem to be 24p each and 3 of them provide the main part of a light meal.

Equally the egg must be the most versatile item in cookery, from its use as a base for soups through its liaison qualities in sauces, lightening properties in cakes and soufflés, to puddings and custards.

I cannot remember the last bad egg I had, although I remember that my mother would crack an egg into a bowl, but always into a cup first, lest a bad one should spoil the lot. On the other hand stale eggs are quite common. When a fresh egg is broken on to a plate, the yolk should be proud and rounded, and the white should cling to it. If the yolk is flat and breaks easily, and the white is watery, the egg is stale, and if you have several the same it would be well to change your source of supply. A stale fried egg with its concave yolk and white like a lace curtain is bad enough, but a boiled egg which is not fresh is very off-putting indeed.

Here are some of the many hundreds of ways of cooking with eggs:

Eggs in soup

ZUPPA PAVESE: Take for 4 persons 2½ pints of well-flavoured broth or bouillon. Break an egg into each of a heated soup bowl and let it cook in the absolutely boiling soup. Each person beats their own egg into the broth. This is even better if some sprigs of watercress have been cooked for a few minutes in the broth.

VELOUTES: Having made a cream soup by straining it and thickening it with a roux of butter and flour, cook it out gently for about 10 minutes. Add a few drops of lemon juice. Break 2 eggs into 2 cups which have been beaten into 2 tablespoons of cream for each quart of soup. Serve at once.

Omelettes

THERE IS nothing simpler to make than an omelette, yet so much mystique is attached to the process that many people are put off the attempt. Heat a walnut of butter with 2 or 3 drops of oil (this will help to stop the butter from crowding) over a fair heat in an 8-in. pan. Break 2 eggs into a basin, season them and lightly beat them. Turn the pan and keep them moving with the spatula, gathering the set part to the centre and running the rest round the pan. As soon as the whole omelette starts to set, add any filling you have quickly and fold it up. It should be cooked in the middle when served, and properly it should not be ready for filling for omelettes should be ready cooked and hot when they are added.

OUFFLE OMELETTE: This is something of a spectacular, but again very simple. Separate 3 eggs, and season and beat the yolks lightly. Add a pinch of salt to the whites and whip them stiff. Fold in the yolks carefully and turn into a pan containing hot butter. Cook this time without disturbing for about 15 minutes over a moderate heat, and then transfer the omelette to a hot grill. The omelette will rise impressively and it should be eaten from the pan or at least tipped on to a very hot dish. It can be filled with a number of delicious fillings. If it is to be a sweet omelette, the seasoning is omitted.

Grilled

SPLENDID quick supper dish: Boil equal weights of potatoes in Jerusalem artichokes, say ½ lb of each. When they are tender strain them and reserve the liquor for a puree. Cream them with plenty of milk and butter, and season them. Line the bottom of a buttered baking dish with the mixture and add 4 shallow depressions in the surface. Break an egg into each and sprinkle with grated cheese. Brown under the grill until the eggs are just cooked. Jerusalem artichokes will be mine into the shops quite soon, so friends who grow them will be using them away freely.

Grilled

YOTHER egg dish which some cooks shy of for fear of failure. Yet is again very simple. For a basic 1½ make a smooth white sauce in 1½ oz. butter, 1 oz. plain flour, and pint milk. Beat in 4 egg yolks one at a time. Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a pinch of salt until they are stiff but not in the meringue stage. Putty work the whites into the sauce remembering that it is largely air bubbles in the whites which cause it to rise. So that if the whites are folded in too roughly, a lot of air will be knocked out. Turn on a buttered soufflé dish about 7-8 inches across and place in the centre a pre-heated oven gas 5, 375 deg. for 40 minutes. It must be remembered that this is a basic soufflé to which even salt and pepper have to be added. But salt, pepper, and 3-4 grated cheeses will turn it into a basic soufflé. Other savoury fillings are popular: chopped ham, chicken, flaked cooked smoked haddock, chopped prawns, lobster or b.

Note: It is as well to buy a proper soufflé dish or two.

SET SOUFFLES are also very popular, particularly those made with it. Try beating 3 oz. caster sugar, tablespoon of orange concentrate, 1 egg, and 1 egg white into 1 egg into the sauce. Add a tablespoon of Grand Marnier or Cointreau, proceed as before. Strawberry or red raspberry purees are also good soufflés.

Scrambled

STEWEN'S SCRAMBLED EGG: Eatenham Quality Foods have taken a Patum Pepperoni or Cinnamon's hot, and served it from oblivion, you can come to try a favourite snack mine. Spread thick slices of buttered toast with a little more relish, and you would normally use and put in hot scrambled egg on top. In a way you have a painless improvement on Scotch Woodcock.

IT IS a remarkable fact that Doreen Stephens, who was to become one of the most successful, not to say powerful, women in the history of television, did not start her career until the age of 40. Once she began, she was unstoppable and collected executive titles like some people collect stamps. She became, successively, head of women's programmes at the BBC, head of children's programmes, head of London Weekend Television's children's, religious, and adult education programmes. Now, and at a time in life when most grandmothers are looking forward to a gentle retirement, she has embarked on a new and exacting career. With Joy Whitty, her long-term creative partner, she has formed her own film company, which has just made 13 original short films for children's television. They will start going out on the commercial network next week.

Miss Stephens, a doctor's widow, is efficiency in motion. Beautifully groomed and articulated, the complete woman executive, she doesn't hold with waste either in conversation or in life. Even her kitchen is planned down to the last detail of economy in movement. It was obviously this ability to clear away the clutter and grasp the main issue that took her from strength to strength in her career. She was always the one to get things running smoothly in a department so that those who worked under her could get on and create within a well-ordered framework. After years of organisation, the challenge of limbo and she began to feel that she was only skimming the surface in her thinking. Even the books she read so plentifully were not the ones she would have found the most profitable, had there been a choice. Since she left the big companies she is, she says, able to conduct her life on a far deeper level.

She had enjoyed doing the women's programmes and was talked into doing the children's, rather against her will in 1963, since she said she didn't know anything about them and didn't want to. She entered what she now recalls as "a demoralised, miserable department" and turned it into the one which was later to produce some of the most worthwhile programmes the world's young had ever seen. She stresses she was not, nor ever will be, a creator, but an "enabler", someone who gives the leadership and sense of direction. She blew a bracing breath of fresh air into the hot-house atmosphere of BBC children's television, cut away the dead wood, reassigned, delegated like mad, battled to make "Blue Peter" open up its tight little team to expand and gain more impact by going out twice a week. When Michael Peacock was preparing for BBC-2 he had the idea of a pre-school programme. Doreen Stephens brought in Joy Whitty at this point, who created "Play School" on a laughable budget of £120 for five programmes a week, and the favourite "Jackanory".

She heard about Douglas, rushed over to France, and snapped it up, and generally made a real attempt to bring children's television in line with the times. When she took over they were all set to do another lot of "Andy Pandy". She revolted and refused to have it even on "Watch with Mother" on the grounds that life was changing and children who were no longer wrapped in cotton wool were watching all kinds of other television programmes and needed their own entertainment with a harder edge on it. In short, she wanted to prepare the children who were growing up in the sixties for the far more technical world of the seventies.

As a result of keeping up, not babying the children, her programmes consistently beat ITV children's programmes in the ratings at a time when the BBC was getting caned by them in other departments. Consequently London Weekend went all out to secure her services when they got their licence. David Frost wooed and won her and others with the prospect of making exciting programmes with exciting people.

She was none too keen at the prospect of the religious programmes of which she was designated the head. Michael Peacock told her: "Doreen, you will simply have to come to terms with God." Which she did, at least in television terms. "I told all the religious people that their programmes were ghastly," she says bluntly. "I said I had long ago left the institution of the Church and that all their programmes had done was to drive me further away to the point where I would no longer have anything to do with the established Church in this country while they had anything to do with it." Instead of their cosy, undemanding hymn programmes she innovated an experimental indoor Hyde Park Corner called "Round

I kid you not

Catherine Stott meets Doreen Stephens, the woman who revolutionised children's TV

House," since she felt that young people above all wanted to ask questions, more than ever before wanted to know where we are all going and what is it all for.

She left London Weekend in the vanguard of executives who said: "This is not what we came in to do." When Joy Whitty asked her to make a film with her she jumped at the prospect of working with her former team-mate at the BBC and LWT because in her judgment "she is one of the rare perfectionist originators who cannot bear to do anything derivative." Doreen Stephens cleverly raised some money in the City, threw in her golden handshake from LWT, and off they went to Corsica "on a shoe-string and a song" to make the series, called "Grasshopper Island." She was above all interested in trying to prove that a quality product for children could be a commercial product. It seems as though she has succeeded. The big companies here are taking it, the book is coming out in December, and a dozen countries from Norway to South America have already bought it. Retirement, which she claims was looming large even before she left the BBC, has never seemed further away. Other slightly secret and very worthwhile projects are in hand, too, which she fervently hopes will take her way past retirement age both pleasantly and painlessly.

She had wanted change when she took over the children's programmes eight years ago, and she instigated it. Looking at it from the outside, does she feel that it is time for more changes in children's television? "Yes, I do," she says firmly. "It is hard to talk about it when everything one says can so easily make one sound critical of the person who has followed you."

"I know Joy Whitty feels 'Play School' is still as she left it; that it hasn't developed with the times in the way it possibly should have. Myself, I'd have liked a harder element to have got in. If you could put the hard element of 'Sesame Street' with the quality of 'Play School' you would have a marvellous programme. At present it plays it too softly, not making use of the hard commercialism to put something across. Yet children are up against this all the time. They could do with a bit less Jemima and Bumpy because the time has come, just as I hated 'Andy Pandy' and its softness—to grow a little more brash with the direct teaching thing. 'Blue Peter' is still absolutely professional and perfectionist in the way it is done, but that is now a staleness about it. It has become the prisoner of its own success."

Miss Stephens is so obviously attuned to the wants and needs of the junior viewing public that it will be interesting to see just how she has put her ideas into practice when "Grasshopper Island" comes up on our screens.



HOME AND SCHOOL Slamming cramming

by Richard Freeman

ANYONE who has had much to do with schools has his own horror story about school buildings. Quite a few current examples have been filtering through to ACE. In one county, over one hundred secondary school pupils are being accommodated in an already full junior school until their comprehensive is big enough to take them. These arrangements for the pupils were sprung on the parents and at no time were they asked for their opinions on the situation—perhaps the LEA knew in advance that they would be unprintable.

In Scotland, there is an overcrowded primary school in a town with a forces base. To relieve the overcrowding, it is proposed to bus the forces children to a vacant school four miles away. The town children stay put, thus creating two classes of children in the community. Again, the parents were not consulted.

These two cases are typical of the way in which LEAs solve their problems. I don't doubt for a moment that each LEA thought it had the best solution in the circumstances but the parents concerned will always doubt it. If the LEAs think they are doing a good job, why are they so reluctant to bring teachers and parents into the picture? If there is a sound educational reason for cramming one hundred extra children into a junior school, why doesn't the LEA say so?

In fact, if only parents knew the difficulties which some LEAs face, their sympathy would be won over. One Chief Education Officer told me that the Government's Victorian primary school rebuilding programme means a fall in the quality of secondary education in his county. But no parent will be told this by the LEA. Instead they'll just wonder why the LEA doesn't do something about its secondary school building shortage.

More choice

In other areas, the Victorian primary school programme hits comprehensive reorganisation. Whole areas will now be reorganised without their LEAs being able to spend one penny on building alterations and improvements.

Naturally concern over comprehensive buildings is uppermost in parents' letters. This is an area in which hot air predominates and facts are few. So few that many politicians insist on purpose-built buildings before reorganisation (which is a way of delaying reorganisation for another century). But what facts there are suggest that adapted and split-site buildings do not per se make poorer comprehensives.

Carolyn Benn and Brian Simon give some comforting figures in their survey of comprehensive schools. They found that split-site schools actually offered marginally more choice at O and A level and had as high a staying on rate as single site schools. But the purpose-built beat the non purpose-built by the same narrow margin. (Purpose-built: Thirteen O and eight A courses; none purpose-built; Twelve O and seven A courses). Thus there's little evidence to suggest that our comprehensives would be any better for an extra £2,000 millions-building programme.

I think this shows that we can easily overestimate the effects of good and bad school buildings. While I would prefer to see better buildings, I think we may get more value for money by giving every school £1,000 cash to spend as it likes. Spending the equivalent £35 millions on buildings might achieve no significant educational result.

But this doesn't mean that parents should forget about buildings. The reverse is true. Parents need to keep a constant watch on their LEA's building plans and they need to act promptly when they want to make objections and suggestions. The present system for objections is woefully inadequate. Under Section (3) of the 1944 Education Act (as amended 1968), a local authority must give notice of proposals to close or significantly alter the character of a school.

Voluntary effort

The County and Voluntary Schools (Notices) Regulations 1968 lay down that notices must be placed in a local newspaper, in conspicuous places in the area and at the school entrance. Experience shows that few parents see these notices. And those that do only have two months in which to submit objections. In many cases which have come to our attention, parents find it difficult to object within the two month limit. This is natural enough because most parents react only when they know how a change affects their children.

One way to improve the regulations would be to insist that every parent receives a letter describing the proposed changes in reasonable detail. To hope for this in the near future is probably too much and improvement is more likely to come by voluntary effort. Bodies like the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education or the Campaign Against Selection can do much to inform local parents of what is happening in their area. Just handing out a leaflet at the school gates would achieve more than the County and Voluntary Schools (Notices) Regulations.

When challenging an LEA over building changes, one useful point to remember is that only ten local government electors are needed for an objection to the Secretary of State. Provided ten object within the two months, others can object when the inquiry is in progress. But if fewer than ten object in time, no legal power can intervene once the two months are up.

Questions for this column should be sent to "Education," Woman's Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Neither the Guardian nor ACE undertakes to answer letters not selected for the feature, but the ACE questions service will answer individual questions on a fee basis. For details write to Richard Freeman, Advisory Centre for Education, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY.

1984 and all that

"THE democratic system itself is perilously time consuming, and the need to please the electorate every five years, downright dangerous. The closely bound issues of population growth, pollution, and food shortage simply cannot be dealt with in the short term." —JACKY GILLOTT, Woman's Guardian (September 2).

THE FASCINATION of Jacky Gillott's piece: "The Era of Greed," was that of seeing how a first-class brain can get it all wrong. "We are beginning to learn," she said, "that a rapacious form of economic growth is at the base of it all..." If we are, someone is teaching us the wrong lesson, because it is not so.

For one thing our own economy is no longer growing. It is now in recession. For another, there is nothing wrong with growth as such, it is what got us out of the cave; the real questions are what sort of growth, how much, and where, and for whom? The simple equation (growth equals greed) is your correspondent's own form of escape and the result of this mental laziness is appalling for it leads her to the rejection of democracy. The electorate is greedy, says Miss Gillott, and they must be deprived. They will not choose to limit themselves so power must be removed from them and a benevolent autocracy must rule.

I have little patience with those who shout "Fascist" every time a policeman does the job we pay him to do but what Miss Gillott suggests is indicative of that profound disbelief

in the capacity of people to govern themselves which is at the root of all tyrannies.

What Miss Gillott needs is a short session in Athens or Pretoria to refresh her appreciation of the importance of not being governed by irremovable authorities. She will learn that autocracy is not more efficient than democracy and that Winston Churchill was right when he said that democracy is the worst form of government there is, excepting all the others.

What we need is not less democracy but more effective democracy. We need greater understanding, more participation and an increase in the esteem in which the electorate is held by politicians and press. How are we to achieve all this?

Partly by Miss Gillott and others provoking fundamental re-examination of our political set-up. The influence of the party must be increased not decreased and its internal democracy must be improved and made more effective. On most major issues in my experience, the judgment of rank and file political activists in the Labour Party as expressed at annual conferences has been sounder than that of the leadership.

The limitation of growth is an easy political trick and the present Government has already performed it as people are painfully aware in Scotland and elsewhere. What has proved to be beyond the powers of any Administration so far, or at least beyond its will, is the fair distribution of the product of a market economy. The achievement

Hugh Jenkins, MP, on his own answer to creeping totalitarianism

of Mr Heath's Government has been to prove to the public that the principles on which it was elected can only be put into practice at intolerable cost to the welfare of the community. Non-directive government has been shown to be a disastrous myth.

When it comes to foreseeing disaster round the corner, I am as perceptive as the next man or girl and I have Aldermaston bunnies to prove it. At the moment what is fretting me most is chemical and biological warfare but I recognise that pollution and population are the trendy fears among us doomwatchers.

But what we must not allow our fears to do is to blind us to the extraordinary fact that the problems we now face are the fruits of the success of the human experiment. Mankind flourishes, lives longer, procreates, increases, and multiplies, and puts more and more things into the hands of more and more people and then looks round and sees the consequences and the maldistribution of his wealth and is rightly afraid.

There are two possible reactions. One is to say with Miss Gillott, that we are all evil and stupid and need some big man or collection of big men with long-term power to come and rescue us from disaster and change our direction. The other is to stop and think and perhaps do a bit of reading. We shall then discover that Tawney told us all about it years ago when he wrote "The Acquisitive Society."

We shall also discover that we have really known all along what we have to do but have been afraid to do it.

have thought that there might be some way of avoiding the upheaval and the conflict, have hoped that somehow or other it might still be possible, by Keynesian methods or through the scientific revolution, to tame and control what Aneurin Bevan first correctly called, "the system of private greed" and to redistribute its product fairly both internally and internationally.

The realisation that the market economy is essentially unmanageable is becoming widespread and I am convinced that we are now approaching the end of private capitalism. There have been many false deaths and we are in for a very alarming time during the next few years but the present Government is the last one we shall see which preserves even a theoretical addition to the doctrines of laissez-faire profit-seeking.

The era of greed has been with us for a very long time and many good and great men as well as some bad and small ones have told us that we must get rid of it or it will get rid of us. The danger is that the transition will not be to democratic Socialism but to authoritarian State and inter-State capitalist systems buttressing international cartels. At this point great responsibility rests upon the media of communication and upon those who serve the means of public information.

Jacky Gillott has received a great many letters in support of her view and a selection of the points they raise will appear in Woman's Guardian next Wednesday.

A lot to tell Parliament

Mr Heath does not change his mind easily or often. His reasons for recalling Parliament to discuss Ulster must be serious and new. It is less than four weeks since he told Mr Wilson (quite sharply) that a recall would be undesirable "in the present state of feeling." It is true that MPs are not to return to Westminster until the week after next. And when they do get back they will not be able to do much more than question the Government closely on what has happened since interment began on August 9. All the same the events of August were alarming and the events of September have so far been worse. There now seems to be a threat which may be serious that the Protestants are getting restive and that—like the Belfast shipyard workers—they will soon be marching again, and in large numbers.

Attacks by Protestants on Catholics added to attacks by Catholics on the security forces and on public buildings would present the British army with a new and much graver problem. But this has not happened yet. There are other reasons, however, why the case for Parliament's recall is stronger now than it was last month. The situation in Northern Ireland has changed in several respects since Parliament rose and so has British policy. Interment came first and was a serious step. Interment has not stopped the shooting, although there may have been less of it than there would otherwise have been. On the other hand interment, as always, has affected the moderates and the extremists alike and has led to the civil disobedience campaign.

Sir Alec looks at Sinai

The coming visit of Sir Alec Douglas-Home to Cairo could be a case of the right man in the right place at the right time. The United States' initiative for an interim settlement involving the Suez Canal seems to have flopped. In frustration, Egypt is apparently to air the Middle East crisis at the United Nations. This is nearly always a sterile exercise in abusive stance-taking. Sir Alec may therefore have an opportunity for some delicate diplomacy.

The disadvantage of Britain's position is in the lack of strength to put pressure on either Egypt or Israel. Britain does, however, hold a singular position among the Big Four powers. Israel distrusts the Soviet Union because of its total support for the Arabs, and the French because of their arms embargo. The Arabs distrust the United States for its backing of Israel. Only Britain remains in some position to talk to both sides—and to get a hearing. This is not to suggest a mediating role for Sir Alec. There have been too many of those already. As a result, Dr Jarring is now kicking his heels in Moscow, and Mr Rogers and Mr Sisco are shuffling their papers in Washington—to no end. The catch is that immediately anyone talks to one side he becomes suspected of prior commitments. Nevertheless Sir Alec's greatest service would be to keep minds on a settlement and on resolution 242.

The advantage of Sir Alec's rôle is still his speech in Harrogate in October. Then, for the first time, he spelled out the details of Britain's interpretation of resolution 242. He emphasised "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, and the need for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area could live in security." He said Britain could not "support any political programme which would involve the disappearance of the State of Israel." This speech, while not so warmly received in Jerusalem, put Anglo-Arab relations on their highest level for many years. President Sadat has made a bow of appreciation in all his speeches since. Sir

Parliament exists to uphold liberty. It has a right to hear why interment was held to be necessary and how far it is thought to have helped in achieving order.

There have been two other changes—or apparent changes—in Government policy since Parliament rose and the Government ought to explain them. On August 19 Mr Heath was still telling Mr Lynch to mind his own business. Yet now there is to be a meeting between the three Prime Ministers to discuss questions which cannot be far removed from political developments in Northern Ireland.

The other apparent change in Government policy was Mr Maudling's offer to seek ways of giving the minority as well as the majority "an active, permanent, and guaranteed rôle" in administering Northern Ireland. This implies that the Government is actively looking for ways to give the minority a greater sense of involvement and security.

This partial change of direction, like Mr Heath's change of attitude towards Mr Lynch, suggests that in Whitehall, at any rate, men's minds are turning towards an attempt to find a political solution. This can run parallel with security operations. If the Dublin Government decided to deal with Mr Cahill this could mean that Mr Lynch also was beginning to act more firmly against the terrorists who take refuge in his country. But Mr Cahill was not questioned for long and Mr Maudling's initiative has yet to find an adequate response. There will be a lot to tell Parliament, and a lot of questions to be answered, by the week after next.

Alec should show that this stand has not changed.

It will pay the Foreign Secretary to acknowledge the possibilities of a settlement which President Sadat has opened up this year. He will need, too, to show understanding of the delicacy of the President's position in the face of workers' unrest, limited enthusiasm for the new federation adventure, and the political trial. All this is in the context of widespread Arab disarray. But Sir Alec should also make plain that if Mr Sadat wants a settlement, he must be willing to take risks.

In Arab political vocabulary and tactics there is no undertaking more risky for an Arab President than to advocate direct negotiations with Israel. But this refusal to talk directly remains the weakest point in the Egyptian case. Sir Alec could argue that, if direct talks fail, it could be fairly said that everything had been tried. Israel never gave President Sadat's offers earlier this year a proper try-out. In direct negotiations both sides would be forced to try each other out. The exercise could conceivably lead to the basis of trust which has been missing in communications on paper and through intermediaries. Where and how these talks should take place can be decided after the principle of talks has been accepted. The essential should be that both sides approach them without pre-conditions on withdrawal and non-withdrawal. These unproductive arguments have been rehearsed too often.

A final but relevant hint which Sir Alec could drop concerns language. The tradition of heady rhetoric for Arab audiences has long been acknowledged. But it is the bellicose phrases which echo loudest on Tel Aviv. They deafen Israeli ears to the hints of peace. If Israel is finding the United States' reluctance to deliver more Phantoms worrying, deft political tactics for Egypt would be to offer direct negotiations. It would be a means of distracting attention from strategic considerations to politics. Sir Alec will have been successful if he starts Egypt off on that track.

South Africa given out

No amount of bluster by South African ministers can disguise the body blow dealt apartheid sport as a result of the cancellation of South Africa's cricket tour of Australia. With the cancellation of the New Zealand tour, the isolation of South Africa in the world of sport has become almost total. South Africa's insistence in running sport on racialist lines has virtually eliminated her international sporting links. The only major sport where South Africa is still able to tour abroad is rugby. But after the controversial Springbok tour of Australia earlier this year, which led to a series of massive anti-apartheid demonstrations, even this link may shortly snap. Given the gradual exclusion of South Africa from the major sporting games it is unlikely that she will be invited to participate in the next Commonwealth Athletic Games to be held in Auckland in 1974.

The decision to cancel the South African cricket tour also marks a major victory for the anti-apartheid movement. When the movement first declared its intention of agitating for South Africa's isolation in sport the dangers were obvious. There was widespread distaste, particularly among sportsmen for anything which

appeared to mix politics and sport. But Mr Peter Hain and his fellow campaigners have succeeded in convincing the public (and many sportsmen) that it is the South African authorities who are really responsible for mixing sport with political and racial dogma. There were also those who doubted whether any campaign which eschewed non-violence could have an effect on public opinion or the sporting authorities. The success of the militant, but non-violent, demonstrations both in Australia and Britain have shown what a force moral pressure can prove when effectively mobilised. This is the effective answer to those like Mr Francis Bannion whose vitriolic condemnation of Mr Hain and the demonstrators cannot serve the cause of nonviolent protest but can and does give aid and comfort to the South African authorities.

The campaign to stop sport with South Africa is having a sobering effect on public opinion within that country. Apartheid will not be overcome in a day or merely as a result of the banning of South African sports tours. But such campaigns do concentrate the force of world disapproval. And demonstrate to all South Africans just how repugnant the system of apartheid is regarded by world opinion.

WHEN A PRIEST leaves the ministry he owes it to the Christian community, of which he is a member, to give some account of his action. This I am most anxious to do so that the almost inevitable hurt to people whom I love and reverence may be reduced as far as possible.

I first want to stress that I have no intention of leaving the community even though I felt in duty bound to resign from the official ministry. For as long as the community, in their kindness, wish me to remain among them I am honoured to be a Catholic Christian.

I am sure my fellow Catholics will have the generosity of heart to see that my disagreement, on what is usually termed a non-infallible issue, is consistent with remaining completely loyal to the Church.

May they also see that I am not antipapal simply because I disagree with the Pope on the issue of birth control. First, my disagreement is in no way personal. I have never publicly spoken unkindly of anyone and I do not intend to begin with Pope Paul, whose love and concern for the underprivileged is known throughout the world.

But secondly and theologically, it is not antipapal or uncatholic to say he might be wrong about birth control, only that he cannot possibly be wrong. In disagreeing, I am simply availing myself of a right which nobody avails himself of this right, namely, to speak the truth as he sees it rather than repeat what authority dictates, how does the Church escape the charge of being a totalitarian institution? Notice how Pius XI's statement that all who have contraceptive intercourse are "stained by a grave and mortal sin" has itself been considerably modified by bishops everywhere.

I have said elsewhere that I never felt more keenly that I was exercising my ministry than in the gesture of renouncing it. I would like to expand on this.

For me, the Christian priest is essentially a minister. In the Church and for the Church he is a representative not only of God but of the people too, as was Christ himself. It is this representative function, at a key moment, in a key issue, that was denied me by our Catholic hierarchy after the Pope had first denied it to them. Ultimately, I had no alternative except to protest in the radical way of resignation.

It is my conviction, not lightly held, that the first minister of the Church, the Pope, as human as the rest of us, has in this instance, succeeded in fulfilling his representative rôle. Over the question of birth control he has probably suffered more anguish than any Pope in modern times. As a brother Christian and as a brother priest my heart went out to him.

None the less, I must repeat: in my view the Pope did not adequately represent the Catholic community when he sought to impose an old theological standpoint in entirely new circumstances upon a largely unwilling community. I did not want or expect him to impose my viewpoint, either. I was hoping that at a time of profound differences in the Church he would plead for patience and mutual tolerance until there

LAST week, PETER de ROSA, Roman Catholic theologian and vice-principal of London's Corpus Christi College, resigned from the priesthood because he could not accept the Pope's ruling on birth control. Here, for the first time, he explains why

On papal infallibility

PETER DE ROSA



was a consensus which he could then officially proclaim.

Instead of this, though the considerable majority of his experts and even of the Cardinals he consulted was against him, he decided to give a decision which to those who know the theology underlying it was breathtaking in its conservatism. It was a decision so unqualified, so severe that, in spite of Vatican pressures, numerous hierarchies had very great difficulty in accepting it. They stressed the rights of conscience, or the diminishing of culpability for married couples to protect their family life in any resulting conflict of duties.

From that time, too, moralists, responding in some measure to the terrible needs of lay people, have not ceased to modify gently, cautiously, the Pope's position. In the long run, however, canonists will not solve our crisis but only perpetuate it.

It may be thought that I am proposing a very strange rôle for the Pope in matters of morals and doctrine. I do not think so. I take it for granted that the Pope's supreme office is a representative one. Is he not a minister, a servant of the community? All theologians know that in his major decisions he is not entitled to act against the scriptures or the mind of the Church. If he does so, he is quite simply wrong. It is also quite simply wrong, as events subsequent to *Humanae Vitae* have proven — to try to force a solution on the Church when the mind of the Church has not yet come to rest, indeed, is by and large opposed to such a solution. The Pope should manifest his view certainly, but

of power has failed. Words, the honest and in some ways beautiful differences in the Church have been transformed into a stroke into real schismatic tendencies. The post-Vatican II community searching peaceably and hopefully for the truth suddenly broke up in a babel of conflicting tongues uttering mutual recriminations. It is very embarrassing for everyone that Rome, the seat of unity, should in this instance be patently responsible for so much real disunity and so much unedifying hostility.

The Pope asked priests in *Humanae Vitae* to concur in what, to my mind, was a one-sided and unrepresentative judgment on the most important issue facing humanity whether in the developed or developing world. But since I honestly believe the Pope has not succeeded in exercising adequately his representative rôle I felt, after considerable thought and prayer, unable to follow him. This would have meant me turning my back on Christ's poor to whom the Pope has urged me to devote myself.

The representative notion of a priest is held to be that he should simply repeat under all circumstances the orders of Pope and bishops to his congregation. He must also manifest to the whole Church, as far as he is able, what the prophetic Spirit of God is doing among the people whom he serves. "The body does not consist of one member but of many."

My ministerial experience as well as all my studies told me that *Humanae Vitae* is contrary to the truth. Christian experience of the vast majority of married couples. Is this experience to go unheeded? Is nobody to listen and to give articulate expression to the groanings of the Spirit in the lives of multitudes of people, Catholics included, throughout the world?

My own position was doubly difficult in that my rôle within the Christian community was almost exclusively that of a teacher. What is required above all of a teacher is integrity, that is, a kind of sovereign freedom in presenting the wholeness of truths as he rightly or wrongly sees it. The imposition of silence upon me effectively stifled my vocation from God which I hold far dearer than celebrating mass or hearing confessions.

I would ask those who think resignation a drastic remedy to consider how drastic a measure it is to demand total silence of a teacher who feels like Jeremiah: "There is in my heart, as it were, a burning fire shut up in my bones, and I am weary with holding it in, and I cannot" (20:9).

Other issues, however close to my heart, would not have prompted my resignation. I could have waited still longer, for example, for the Catholic Church to treat the Anglican Church with more dignity and honour as a sister Church, or to accept that women too have rights in the Church of God. But I could not delay my protest further when the current teaching on birth control is causing ever increasing personal misery to my friends and the people I serve, and was, in my view, not merely irrelevant but harmful to the progress of peoples.

Lessons by post

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Peter Jenkins in his column "Public Spirit" (September 7) is, as always, sympathetic to the trade union movement. There is one point in the article which should be made clear to readers. Mr Jenkins states that Tom Jackson and his postmen made serious mistakes in their strike strategy. True enough.

Tom Jackson and a minority of the executive were not in favour of an all-out strike, realising their financial weakness. The minority were overruled by the headhunts and the resulting financial loss is well known to repeat. If this fact was more widely known by the general public union leaders of the calibre of Tom Jackson would perhaps be listened to with greater respect.

Lay members of unions could also learn a lesson from this and not be too ready with accusations of "being sold down the river" by their more intelligent leaders, who carry out executive policy knowing it to be wrong. As a nation we are apt to admire too easily the barons of business, Church and Government. Responsible trade union leadership requires qualities which are a very rare combination: the rewards are rarer still. —Yours sincerely, R. E. C. Quilter, 70 The Crescent, Hadleigh, Essex.

Initial worry

Sir,—The legacy given for the promotion of the Initial Teaching Alphabet underlines one concern which has preoccupied me lately. You mention the resistance that the alphabet has previously met from the educational "vested interest." It is indeed true that so far the "Look Say" method has had an enormous grip on the market, and now the Initial Teaching Alphabet will come bursting forward with renewed force and we will have a com-

petitive method. Surely something is wrong when educational methods become sales commodities and guarded commercial interests.

This occurrence exposes the fact that the education of our children is open to exploitation by whatever method gains the greater financial backing and not on grounds of quality. Mr Kelly's gift underlines the vulnerability of our present situation. Is it not time that the testing and promotion of teaching material, so crucial to the future and prosperity of this country, was less haphazard? —Yours sincerely, Berit Vogt, 28 Sunbury Avenue, London, SW 14.

Author's note

Sir,—Mr Kuznetsov tells us in his letter (September 8) of editions of up to 150,000 copies of books by contemporary British authors, published in 54 languages of the Soviet peoples — in all 179 million copies of more than 3,750 different titles of over 320 English writers.

Staggering figures! To complete the picture, however, one might add the comment that few indeed of those authors will have received a royalty in royalties, and any royalties paid will have been made available for the authors to spend only within the USSR. It is perhaps valid to make the comparison that Great Britain ratified the Bern Convention in 1887. —Yours faithfully, Michael Horniman, A. P. Watt and Son, Bedford Row, London WC1.

Sir,—How kind of Mr Kuznetsov to compile a list of all the English writers who can be read in the Soviet Union. Now how about a list of all the Soviet writers who can't be? —Yours faithfully, M. R. E. Hutton, 2 Abbey Mansions, Milkwood Road, London, SE 24.



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A COUNTRY DIARY

ROXBURGHSHIRE. The swallows are gathering on the green. There is a bite in the evening air and the lanes are littered with the first debris from the trees after recent gales. But the evening sky, redening from the North-west, promises fair, a promise confirmed by the rising barometer. Last night the full face of the harvest moon looked over the tip of Staerough Hill. In spite of the battering of the barley and the oats, the combines have been grumbling over the big arable fields alongside the Tweed, tearing up the reluctant corn. Four machines advancing across one field reflect the scale of lowland farming here. Yet the talk this week is not of harvests and machines but of shows and sheep. For the second Friday in September is the day of the Kelso ram sale, the climax of the season. Attention has been focused on the 14 pampered rams standing solidly, unmoving, in the pen by the local farmstead. Three black-face rams capture the eye with enormous curling horns, but the black velvet faces and ears of the five Suffolks represent the most important breed in the Borders today, numerically speaking. Pride of place goes to the classic white profile of the Border Leicester, an improved breed that was introduced to the area not long before the first Kelso ram sale in 1813. Combed and clipped to look their immaculate best, some rams even have their faces powdered before entering the show ring.

JOHN T. WHITE

Flower bower

from Nesta Roberts in Paris: Thursday

A graves go it is a strain to the lower levels of the scale into which, after death, the dead are placed. Over-looked as it is by the heavy pillars marking the last resting place of Madame Veuve, the flower bower, marked by only a wooden shield, painted white on black, it would be easy to overlook the site, not for the white offering on the border of scalloped shells like those with which children adorn the burial places of their pets.

The curious thing is that, within days, the gardens at the cemetery of Père Lachaise were filled with flowers, for, as for years, they have been reeling off Elise and Abelard, Chopin, Colette and Balzac, Oscar Wilde and Maurice Maeterlinck. The singer? Oh, Morrison—on the right from the Carrefour du Grand Rond.

Jim Morrison, vocalist of "The Doors" who had lived in Paris since the beginning of this year, died here on July 3, the day he became almost the classic figure of the folk hero of pop culture. Like Brian Jones, Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix and at the same age, 27, he was found dead, in what proportion drink, drugs, and desperation respectively contributed to those deaths is a matter for individual conjecture.

His death was not publicly announced until five days later. Since then the pilgrimage to the grave in Père Lachaise has been virtually continuous. The flowers, rather than grave markers, and the bangles and the metal rings deposited there, the blue candles and the CND badge, the wax flowers and the real ones dying in jars, recall those pious, pathetic offerings left in Parisian churches in thanksgiving for benefits received from a saint.

The bundles of letters left there in the first days have disappeared, tidied away, and so has the elegant small cross which was planted in the soil. A stone and a wooden one remain, beside the shield inscribed "James Douglas Morrison" and there are a couple of full-length portraits cut from colour magazines.

The farewell messages are mostly written on the back of the neighbouring tombstone which forms the rest of the grave. You are alive like Edith Cochrane, Buddy Holly, James Dean. "When the music is over turn out the lights, music is your only friend." "We will never forget you."

How long is "never" in the time scale of popular idols? It could be longer than you think. In the top right-hand section of the cemetery Madame Lamboukas lies near her husband Theodore, and her father Louis Alphonse Gussion, beneath a tombstone as immaculate as to suggest that somebody comes round to dust daily—and indeed an old woman in carpet slippers is at this moment straightening a plastic wrapped card which says: "Thank you for your songs, Edith."

I remember her when she was a young girl in Montmartre, before she was famous," she says. "She was a real Parisienne."

It is eight years now since they buried Edith Piaf, who was joined seven years later by her 20-year-younger husband. The 20-year-old victim of a car crash, but there is not a faded petal in the thick border of asters round her grave.

What happens the more?

One summer of acrimony

RICHARD BOURNE on a unique educational row

NOTTINGHAM, which has been in the throes of a bitter educational debate for many months, now presents a unique picture of dispute between its Director of Education and the City and District Community Relations Council. This is only the latest row to shake the city's highly individual education services, strictly controlled by its director through changing political regimes.

Many local authorities run summer schools for immigrant children in conjunction with their community relations councils, but in Nottingham this year Mr Andrew Main, the Community Relations Officer, put on a language course for 130 mostly Asian children with the ostentatious disapproval of Mr George Jackson, the Director of Education. The director alleged that the whole exercise might be a breach of the Race Relations Act because it was not aimed equally at disadvantaged whites.

After touring the summer school last month Mr Jackson wrote to Mr Main: "The general environment was bleak and depressing with little being achieved for the children with least language; the school would have been condemned out of hand by any inspector of schools. I cannot believe that any worthwhile language training was being achieved... Most of the children would have gained more by joining one of the Parks Department Summer Play Scheme activities in which they would have been mixing with white children. I do not wish to seem destructive."

This row raises broader questions than just the professional versus amateur friction which all the immigrant summer schools risk. It involves the general approach to immigrant education in Nottingham—a city which has successfully lived on its pioneer reputation in British race rioting—and the overall style of its education system.

Mr Main states that his council only entered the summer school business, with the aid of £250 from the Community Relations Commission at national level, because Nottingham refused to make specific language instruction available to immigrant children.

This year education officials reported that only 53 out of 1,103 immigrant pupils

in secondary schools had language difficulties, but in April 1970 Mr Jackson wrote to Mr Main that "much depends on your definition of 'language difficulties'"; he thought "most West Indians would come in this category. The number of children would be as high as 2,000." There are more than 3,300 immigrant children in the school system.

The facts about the position of immigrant children in Nottingham, which still has an 11-plus selective system, are not in dispute. Over 6 per cent of the school population is listed as immigrant, with West Indians just over a half the total and Asians around a third. Out of 4,588 children in grant-maintained primary there were only 50 Commonwealth immigrants of whom 10 were of West Indian origin.

Nearly 9 per cent of children in special schools were listed as immigrant, a higher proportion of West Indians than there was nearly three times the proportion in Nottingham schools generally. In an interview Mr Jackson claimed that there is a higher proportion of black 16-year-olds in full-time education in the city than

there is of whites; a special one-year general education course for 16-year-old immigrants at a further education college took 61 students last year.

But the real dispute has centred on language instruction. Nottingham has no reception centre for immigrants and has relied as an act of policy on the natural dispersal of immigrant pupils into the city's primary schools. Personally I believe that there is no need for specific language training. We have very few children with almost no English at all, comments Mr Jackson, though at least one city primary school has been trying out a grant-maintained verbal enrichment kits on West Indians.

Mr Main and immigrant leaders have strongly criticised the official attitude as tantamount to inaction. Mr Main says he thinks it is symbolic of the education department's failure to make imaginative contact with immigrants that a scheme of English tuition for Asian mothers produced only a handful of only 23 of the 560 invited: community organisation had

not been enlisted properly and the timing of the sessions was unsuitable.

Earlier in the summer the city's non-militant National Union of Teachers branch passed a motion supporting the summer school and urging more positive aid for immigrant children. Mr Jackson says that with the help of an inspector he is now launching one to three day in-service courses for 500 teachers of those city children at a disadvantage, immigrant and non-immigrant.

But the row over immigrant education is being seen in Nottingham's broader educational context. Back in the 1950s the secondary modern schools were re-named bilaterals and the director is proud of the rapid replacement of Victorian primary schools, ahead of Mrs Thatcher's campaign. The city makes for a remarkably enclosed—though quite legitimate—system in which headships and more senior posts tend to go to Nottingham employees.

When Mr Jackson was appointed director from outside, for example, the then deputy, Mr Kenneth Baird, went to become principal of Clifton College of Education. Last year Mr Ronald Hedley, the deputy director of education for the city, was chosen as first director of Trent Polytechnic, after a prolonged wrangle involving criticism by Polytechnic staff, the resignation of the Polytechnic council's vice-chairman, and a protest by the then Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham University.

The future of Nottingham education is now obscure. The overall Conservative majority on the city council has been cut to one by a resignation this week. Mr Jackson retires next year, and in 1974 the city authority is to be swallowed by the numerically stronger county. (Nottinghamshire is due by then to be fully comprehensive on an 11-18 basis.)

The city Labour group, which never got its six-form college comprehensive scheme accepted before it lost power in 1967, is preparing to put it up again. As one Labour figure remarked, "With Mrs Thatcher as she is we shall be able to do anything by 1974. All we can have is a splendid confrontation." Meanwhile, there is another quite significant confrontation to inherit.

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Doves on a limb

from David Hirst in Beirut: Thursday

MEDIATORY efforts, sponsored by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to patch up a new modus vivendi between the King Hussein and the Palestinian Resistance have now all but broken down against a background of growing dissension in guerrilla ranks.

A Jordanian delegation which arrived in Jiddah last week went back home today when it became clear that the guerrilla representatives they expected to meet there were unlikely to show up. The executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation had decided by a majority vote to send a five-man team to Jiddah, headed by Khalid Hassan, but yesterday Arafat issued a very defensive statement implying that because of the composition of the Jordanian delegation it would not be going for the time being.

This apparent change of heart was prompted by growing hostility within the guerrilla movement, to the conclusion of any new agreement with Hussein. For such an agreement would necessarily reflect the balance of

power in Jordan, which in military terms at least, has now tipped heavily in the king's favour. The king, relying increasingly heavily on his traditional trans-Jordanian power base, appears to be as obdurate as ever. He made a general attack on the guerrillas this week and what his military establishment thinks can be deduced from the kind of things which appear these days in "Al-Aqsa", the army magazine.

For "Al-Aqsa", whose opinions come close to incitement to racial hatred against the Palestinians, Arafat was hoisted to the leadership of the guerrillas' movement by the good offices of EH Cohen, the Israeli spy hanged in Damascus shortly before the June War. It goes on: "We don't know the name of your father or your mother. We only know the mask you wear. Your nose and ears are those of a Jew like all the features of your face." The King's manifest intransigence, together with fresh memories of his army's brutal assault on the guerrilla's

Jerash strongholds, make for a deep emotional resistance to further conciliation, a resistance which, with the decision to send a negotiating team to Jiddah, has become difficult to contain.

The resistance comes not only, as expected, from the left-wing groups, the Popular Front and the Popular Democratic Front. These two have denounced the decision to go to Jiddah as "cowardly" and condemned Saudi-Egyptian mediation as a bid to subjugate the guerrilla movement to the will of the regime. The powerful Federation of Palestinian Students, generally considered sympathetic to Fatah, has also come out publicly against mediation. At the same time restiveness in Fatah itself has reportedly reached the point where a number of fighting men in South Lebanon are thinking of staging a mass walk-out.

The doves' argument is that there is nothing to be lost by negotiations because, if they come to nothing, as they are openly forecasting, the blame will lie squarely

with the Jordanians. King Hussein will be seen by all, particularly his only remaining Arab paymaster, King Faisal, to be what they consider he is: an outright enemy of the Palestine cause. The trouble is that, while a man like Khalid Hassan is personally one of the most respected of guerrilla leaders, there is a widespread feeling that negotiations would end up with yet another in the long line of retreats the guerrillas have made since the September civil war.

Even though the doves really might, in the final analysis, stand firm, they are nevertheless rising their reputation to prove their point. But they may never have the chance to prove it, because out of conviction or opportunism the left-wingers are taking what, for the moment, is the easy course of total intransigence. It is, once again, the familiar spectacle: one wing of the guerrilla movement sabotaging the policies of another wing, with what, so far, has always been the result that neither succeeds.

There are two partners in a local garage business: Mr John Wolstenholme and Mr Dorian Bakirgin, who dabbles part time in art dealing. Mr Bakirgin, who with this partner bought 57 oil paintings for more than £22,000, was delighted with his day's work. "I'd planned to spend this amount, but I never dreamt I would get so many excellent paintings. I've seen worse work on sale in Paris for three times the price, and what one can only call worthy efforts for twice the price in Manchester." The partners plan to store the paintings until Morton's price begins to rise.

The auctioneer, Mr David Heathcote, reckoned the prices would have doubled within two years.

Only the local art lovers were disgruntled. Several had come with £10 or £20, hoping to pick up a couple of water-colours, and they watched with mounting anger as dealers pushed prices up to five and ten times these figures. "They ought to be examined by the police," muttered one lady who had wanted a picture of the Old Market in Blackburn which went for £80. "They come here with their money taking local work away from local people. They don't come from Blackburn, you know. We don't have that sort of money here."

Mr Robert Devereaux of Beccles, aided by his apprentice colleagues, in 1964 or perhaps 1965.

"To add authenticity, the story was put out that Mr Devereaux had come across an ancient set of rules of dwelling whilst going through his late grandfather's possessions (stored in a trunk in the attic) and decided to resurrect the game." Any more bids?

Some of the landscapes have the drear, dead quality associated with the sitting rooms of dingy boarding houses, and a few of the still lifes use colour with a boldness which would not disgrace a painting-by-numbers set. But others have tremendous serenity and strength.

Yesterday's biggest buyers were not after all bound by James's wishes, decided to sell after keeping on painting each for themselves. Many of the buyers must have got some bargains yesterday.

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MISCELLANY

Devolution

HAS JACK LYNCH been jangling an old and fastidious ear with Ted Heath this week? One of his historic President might find more than a touch evocative.

Frances Stevenson's diary, published last month, records a series of meetings Eamon De Valera had with Lloyd George in London in July 1921. "Devy" she wrote, "had not even taken the terms away with him—but we now had this was a mistake, as he has since sent for them—how Irish!"

De Valera then read them and said he could not recommend them to his people. Lloyd George said there was only one thing more for them to discuss: the end of the war and agreed to put the terms before his people. "Although (Lloyd George) thought the meeting pretty hopeless at the time, I am perfectly convinced Dev was only bluffing and what we have heard since confirms this view."

Now read on?

Silent minority

THE WORLD is full of neglected poets. William Morris once complained to Oscar Wilde that there was a "conspiracy of silence about work." Why don't you join it? "Why don't you join it?" "Dumme Abbe, who is

editing a new series of Corgi poetry books, is beginning to feel the same way.

Since Miscellany mentioned the venture last month, Abbe and the publishers have been flooded with manuscripts from writers who feel they qualify under the heading "neglected." About 101 so far, some from established (if paranoid) writers.

The first volume comes out later this month. Three more will follow by the end of the year. But they are already with the printer. No more manuscripts, please, says Abbe. Join the conspiracy.

Mean dwile

A PENCIL of light on the murky origins of dwile-floking, which has been troubling Guardian (and other) readers. Is it an antique Suffolk ritual? Was it brought to these islands by the Norse invader? Or was the game invented more recently in East Anglia?



DANKWORTH: sleepless

reckons the little black dots will keep him busy until next May—when he will take Cleo on holiday.

He is secretive about the pieces he is rehearsing now but all will be revealed on Monday when the first London production for 300 years of Etherage's "The Man of Mode" opens at the Aldwych.

With the Royal Shakespeare and music by sleepless John. All he will say is it is that there are eight musicians and that it will be a lot different from the music of the times.

music. And his incidental music in television's "Sleep tight," which he is still writing for. Sleep tight.

Blackpuddles

HOME THOUGHTS from the TUC (1): Diana Jenda, the Labour candidate in this month's Macclesfield byelection, hopes to have picked up at least one absentee voter while attending congress as a delegate for the showworkers' union.

Mike Yarwood, who lives at Prestbury in her constituency, is appearing at Blackpool this weekend. Diana is making sure he registers his post while he's there. Whether it's Mike Yarwood as Harold Wilson or Mike Yarwood as Ted Heath is a secret between him and the ballot box.

Home thoughts from the TUC (2): Somebody seems to have been watching the trade union calendar. While Clive Jenkins and most of his senior officials are away, a burglar has raided ASTMS's spanking new headquarters in Islington. An electric typewriter and a television set were stolen.

The latest—most scientific, technical and managerial—alarms were due to be fitted today.

● QUICK QUIP from Belvedere Belfast. My mother proudly told her neighbour that young Billy had got a steady job at last: riding shotgun on a milk float.

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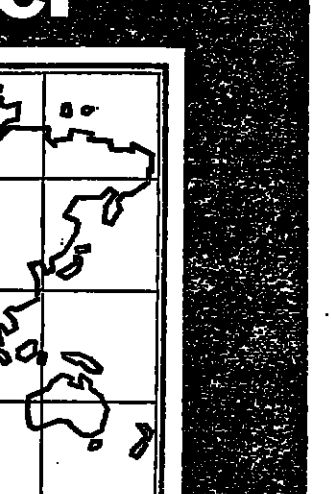
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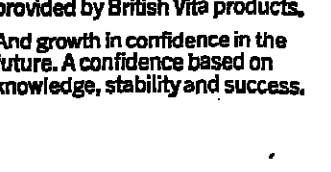
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This is a large scale map of Manchester



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RTZ to merge lead, zinc interests

Plans are going ahead for the merger of the lead and zinc interests of New Broken Hill Consolidated and Conzinc Rio-Tinto of Australia, two companies operating in Australia and controlled by Rio-Tinto Zinc. The joint venture will be run by Australian Mining and Smelting, a new company in which NBHC will have a 41 per cent stake and CRA the rest.

If the merger goes through AMS will take over the Avonmouth zinc smelting project from RTZ. Until recently the Avonmouth plant was losing money at a rate of £3 millions a year but RTZ claims that the initial technical and financial troubles have been overcome. AMS will also take over a 50 per cent stake in a smelting project in Holland. The £70 millions necessary to finance these deals will be provided by CRA.

The proposals are being implemented through a scheme of arrangement and application was made yesterday to the Australian Supreme Court for permission to go ahead. As CRA already owns 33.2 per cent of NBHC, it is agreed to leave the decision to outside holders.

The full financial details of the deal will be announced next week. It will mean the setting up of a new company to be called NBHC Holdings to take over NBHC. In addition to its stake in AMS, this company will retain its controlling interest in the Bougainville copper mining project in New Guinea and certain other interests. Moreover, shareholders will get a special 10 per cent dividend if the project is approved.

The main reason for the move is defensive. In the face of low prices for both zinc and lead, and world wide oversupply, vertical integration of mining, smelting and marketing activities was the obvious answer. But in itself it will not solve the problems of basic metals producers and it yet remains to be seen how soon the Avonmouth smelter becomes profitable.

Sale nets BSA £250,000

A further £250,000 is to go into the cash-hungry pockets of BSA following the sale of Birtley Engineering, a subsidiary company, to the Canadian steel structure and heat exchanger group, Great West Steel Industries, of Vancouver.

Only a fortnight ago, BSA sold about 3.2 million Alfred Herbert shares to raise around £1.5 million. The BSA group is facing a severe liquidity problem and is thought to need at least £5 million in cash.

However, a statement from BSA yesterday insisted that the sale of Birtley Engineering was not due to BSA's present position. Mr J. E. Rowe, a director of BSA and Birtley, said BSA had been trying to find Birtley "a parent with a technical background more suited to the company's specialised business" for more than a year. He added that the sale in no way affected the operations of Birtley Manufacturing, of Durham, another BSA subsidiary.

Birtley Engineering, which is based in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, is mainly engaged in the design and construction of coal preparation plant and equipment. BSA's Great West Steel intends to extend Birtley's activities in coal and mineral processing.

Exchanges stay quiet

There was marginally more business in the London exchange market yesterday but most of the deals were small commercial ones. The professionals are waiting to see what happens at the Group of Ten meeting next week.

Trading was in a very narrow range and the closing price—£2.4675 to the pound showed a 2.5 point gain for the pound over the day. Paris and Frankfurt were equally quiet.

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Bank cartel to end today as Government lifts lending ceiling

Changes that will be a milestone in Britain's monetary history will be announced in a Government statement today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, said last night.

"The ceiling controls on lending by banks and finance houses will be removed and at the same time the London and Scottish clearing banks will abandon their collective agreements on interest rates—commonly known as the 'cartel'. We are breaking away from the old regime that relied on rigid quantitative controls over lending and adopting a new system which will give full scope for competition and innovation."

There must be economic regulation in a modern industrial economy, Mr Barber said, but wherever possible that regulation should be of a general character.

"So under the new system, the Government will still be able as an indispensable part of economic management, to regulate development of credit and the money supply."

"But in future we shall operate with an entirely new framework for achieving this—a framework which will combine that effective overall control with much greater flexibility and freedom for individual banks and finance houses."

Mr Barber was speaking in Leeds to a Common Market meeting of Leeds Conservatives.

The new rules will mean a radical change in the Government's methods of controlling credit, with the old ceiling on overdrafts and instructions to the banks about lending priorities going, at least until another crisis comes.

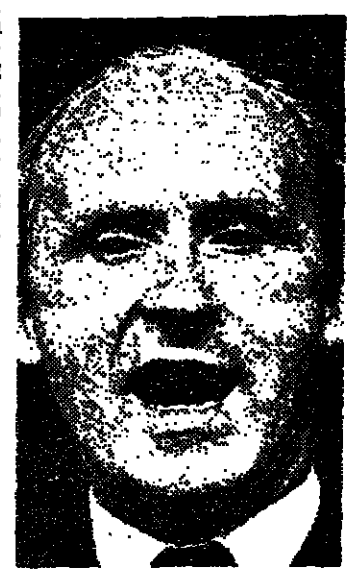
The present lending ceiling comes to an end next week with the banks left holding plenty of cash available for overdrafts. The new competitive era will mean that people wanting to borrow will have to find it pays to shop around for the best deal.

The banks and finance houses will now be preparing plans on how to make the best of their new freedom and these are expected to emerge quite quickly, over the next month or so.

The building societies, in particular, will be watching to see if the new atmosphere brings a lower trend in interest rates and makes it easier for them to cut the cost of mortgages.

A large new issue of Government stock is expected to accompany the announcement of the new rules. This is to be much in line with the proposals first put forward by the Bank of England in May, in its paper on competition and credit control.

The biggest change in the original scheme is thought likely to be a concession to finance houses on reserve assets.



Mr Anthony Barber

the Stock Exchange yesterday. Overall, the new rules, although they have taken rather longer to be agreed than at first hoped, are expected to be much in line with the proposals first put forward by the Bank of England in May, in its paper on competition and credit control.

The biggest change in the original scheme is thought likely to be a concession to finance houses on reserve assets.

MARKET REPORT

Leaders retreat further

The main body of stocks kept largely to Wednesday's pattern yesterday with the leaders retreating further, whereas secondary issues often made fresh headway to keep rises in a comfortable majority. The "Financial Times" index was 1.9 down at 427.7 at the close.

Outstanding features were far fewer, but dealers saw a reasonable day's trade. Apart from intermittent profit-taking, investors seemed to be in no great rush to capitalise on recent good gains, and were comforted by investment comment suggesting that the current "bull" market had some way to go yet. The fresh overnight rise in Wall Street also helped sentiment.

Some sizeable selling of gilts during the morning prompted

by talk of a new Government loan of £700 millions, but prices by 1 or 1½, but offerings dried up later and falls were reduced to 1.

Financials were nervous in front of the Bank of England's new credit policy proposals. The "Big Four" banks gave up 4p to 6p after opening firm.

Oils claimed much of the limelight following BP's sharply increased interim profits. Dealers mis-read the figures at first and slashed leading oil shares, but a smart rally ensued. BP, 601½, closed unchanged after extremes, but others ended a few pence lower.

Most leading industries closed off the bottom, but falls exceeded 4p. Following their reduced interim earnings,

Tubes, 442p, lost 12p more in a firm engineering group, and among textiles, disappointment with the latest man-made fibre output figures clipped 5p from Courtaulds, 130p.

Breweries continued to meet speculative demand on further takeover possibilities while aerospace closed narrowly mixed and were not unduly upset by renewed anti-smoking publicity.

P and O, 182p, shed 1½p more on their profits setback in shipping where a hoped-for improvement, now that this hurdle is out of the way, did not materialise. Elsewhere, motors, buildings and electricals managed a fair number of gains.

Easier at first, Kafirs often recovered to close net rises. The Cairns, 17p up at 21½, were particularly good following a flurry of speculative buying.

CITY COMMENT

CREDIT COMPETITION

Dilemma of disclosure

THE PUBLICATION today of the Bank of England's final details on competition and credit will set a lot of rethinking about financial shares. Clearing banks have already been substantially revalued since the beginning of the year the FT Actuaries Bank Index has risen by 77 per cent to just under 180.

This reflects not only the favourable trading conditions of high interest rates, but also in some measure delayed reaction to their disclosure of true profits and the reaction that their huge assets now revealed sheltered them from nasty surprises.

But some of the later increase also reflected the fact that clearing banks look to be the biggest beneficiaries of the new system of control or rather non-control.

Merchant banks' shares have risen much more slowly. The FT Actuaries Merchant Banking Index has risen only some 55 per cent this year. Although the effect of the new system must be to expose the merchant banks to much greater competition, especially from the clearing banks, the way the new controls are to work will be a dilemma, the outcome of which could provide a boost to their shares.

The dilemma is over their profits and hidden reserves. If, under the new system, they do not disclose but nevertheless lend as much as they can by fully utilising the new reserve ratio, then it will be possible to work out their true reserves, and the extent to which they hide profits.

If on the other hand they do not lend the maximum, they will be fighting the competition with their hands tied behind their backs. The obvious and the easiest way out would be to reveal true profits and reserves. This could well happen within a year or so, and just as with clearing bank shares, the re-

velation of the amount the top merchant banks have tucked away would certainly push up the shares.

PEARSON LONGMAN

A notable exception

SHARES IN the newspaper and publishing sector are up on average just under 47 per cent this year but prices are still 25 per cent below the record level. With the all-share index hitting new peaks the sector's performance must be considered disappointing however.

Pearson Longman is one notable exception. The shares at 150p are currently at an all-time high but the stock market is clearly putting a great deal of faith in the group's management.

On the basis of the group's recent forecast of £5.7 millions for the full year and assuming the High Court finds no objection to the acquisition of the Penguin minority, the shares are on a prospective price earnings ratio of 20.

Incidentally, the acquisition of the Penguin minority will dilute earnings by a 3p to 8p per share, which makes the purchase price look just about right. The acquisition price of minority interests can often prove to be highly controversial. However, on the long term the group's prospects are strong. Longman principally publishes educational books and a great many of those for universities at home and overseas which is a particularly strong growth market.

At the same time Penguin is in an extremely strong position. The "Financial Times" continues to make substantial profits and the group is developing its ancillary activities. For example stockbrokers are now being asked to subscribe to a service whereby the paper offers them the use of its library. The one area of doubt is the group's provincial chain of newspapers. Here profits soared in the late 1960s in con-

trast to their national brethren thanks to the build up of classified advertising. Growth in this kind of advertising has now slowed down, although if Mr Heath manages to reduce unemployment there will be a great many more "situation vacant" adverts.

All in all, shares certainly do not look cheap but if they were to fall much below their current level they could well prove to be a bargain. For the record—the five-month figures were announced in the official Penguin takeover document. The group's interim results announced yesterday show pre-tax profits of £2.3 millions, against £2.9 millions. Of this total the Penguin-Longman publishing side increased their contribution by just under £200,000 to account for 49 per cent of the group total.

The interim dividend remains unchanged at 7½ pence.

LOYD'S

Spirits across the water

WHEN SIR Henry Mance, chairman of Lloyd's of London, lands in Chicago next week for his visit to the state of Illinois he will be secure in the knowledge that the London based insurance market plays a vital role in the local economy.

Illinois (and Kentucky) are the two states in the US in which Lloyd's can write insurance business direct on its own account. Not only does Lloyd's do business worth \$37 millions per year in Illinois, but it can also claim to write about half the state's liquor liability insurance.

Liquor, legal and illegal, has played a central role in the history of Illinois and under existing liquor laws a barman who lets a customer have one over the eight may be liable to foot the bill for any damage the unruly gentleman causes after he has left.

Sir Henry's trip makes up for the omission of Chicago from the itinerary of his 1970 US

Giro head 'agrees' to resign from post

By our Industrial Correspondent

The Government has "agreed" that Mr Geoffrey Vieler should resign from his £10,000-a-year job as head of the National Giro, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Vieler, a City accountant, was brought in by Lord Hall, who was dismissed as chairman of the Post Office last November. It is understood that Mr Vieler will receive compensation for the three-year unexpired term of his contract.

Earlier this year Mr Vieler was transferred from being managing director of Posts and Giro to having responsibility for the Giro only, together with some special duties. It was being emphasised yesterday that his departure has nothing to do with the future of the Giro, which lost £6 millions last year. Cooper Brothers, the City accountants, are investigating the viability of the Giro and a Government decision on its future is expected during the next session of Parliament.

The progress of the Giro has been hampered this year by the postal strike and because it has found it difficult to attract new business with its future hanging on the outcome of a Government inquiry.

After Mr Vieler's departure Mr Donald Wratton, who is the chief executive of the Giro, will report directly to Mr A. S. Ashton, the board member for finance and corporate planning.

The Government statement yesterday said: "Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications announced that he had agreed that Mr G. H. Vieler should resign from the Giro on September 30 when he will be free to resume his interests in the City."

Mr Vieler's departure comes at a time when the Post Office faces a gloomy future as a result of the Government's ruling that nationalised industries must peg their prices in line with the guidelines of the CBI initiative.

This is bound to throw the postal services seriously into the red and may make it difficult for the Giro to increase its charges and thus reduce its losses.

Mr Vieler declined to comment last night on the reason for his resignation. He said: "The only statement I am going to make is that my resignation has nothing to do with the future of the Giro. I have complete faith in the future of the Giro. I am a professional man and I am going back to professional work."

Widening gulf between US and others

By ANTHONY HARRIS

As the American Secretary of State, Mr William Rogers, greeted the Japanese Cabinet-level delegation to Washington with renewed demands for a "substantial" revaluation of the yen coupled with a long list of concessions on trade and investment, it became clear that the gulf between the US and the rest of the trading nations is if anything wider than ever after nearly four weeks of floating and discussion.

There have already been warnings that the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten in London next week could not be expected to find solutions. But it now appears that the agenda is for talks about a long series of talks to come, an exploration of the kind of moves that might lead back towards stability.

The prospect is therefore for a long period of floating currencies, buttressed by exchange controls to limit speculative capital movements which might otherwise be provoked—especially when the shape of a settlement is beginning to emerge.

The Finance Ministers who will meet next week will probably find themselves involved in a series of "games theory" bargaining sessions, according to authoritative observers in Whitehall. Meanwhile, the OECD in Paris is making the preliminary arrangements for a round of talks on trade issues.

In the Whitehall view there are now three basic issues:

1. An "adequate" realignment of parities, in which most countries—including Britain—are at present adopting a defensive posture, trying to minimise their own revaluations.
2. The removal of the US surcharge, which, as Britain has already said at the GATT meeting in Geneva, should be part of the realignment operation.
3. The reform of the management of international exchanges and reserves, in which the dollar price of gold has already proved an obstinate preliminary stumbling block. It is doubtful whether trading countries will be willing to maintain fixed exchange rates, which implies an open-ended obligation to buy a currency of intervention—

BP profit wobble confuses market

There was a mercurial market in British Petroleum shares yesterday following the second quarter results. They dropped at one stage by 20p to 577½ but then recovered to 604½ because of the accompanying optimistic statement put out by the company.

Net profit for the June quarter at £37.3 millions is more than double the comparable figure for last year when production prices throughout Europe were extremely low. Profit is, however, sharply down on the £45.9 millions made in the first quarter.

BP blames the setback on the higher royalties and taxation it had to pay after the agreement reached at the end of March. Because most sales are made on a contractual basis, it was not able to immediately obtain higher prices from its clients.

There was also a big increase in the tax bill in the second quarter, as overseas taxation was up some 30 per cent at £14.2 millions.

Higher sales

The company says it expects higher sales in the second half of the year which includes the normally dull summer months. It is this that put the bounce back into the shares.

Most City analysts are now expecting earnings to be around 4p a share instead of the 40p they were going for previously. This implies a prospective earnings multiple of around 13.

Profit during the second quarter could have been much lower but for the plunge in freight rates. BP has been able to negotiate very favourable rates on tankers.

There is some consolation in the fact that BP's cost of crude from east of Suez, but tax charged by North African countries bordering the Mediterranean are higher so that this is a lower freight rate gives a distinct advantage over its competitors. There is evidence that BP could in fact underwrite them in Europe.

Pipeline future

BP is now waiting for an announcement from the American Department of the Interior about the future of the Alaska pipeline. The company counts about half of the proved reserves in Alaska and a ahead signal is crucial for its future.

A positive announcement could coincide with the expected funding operation. BP. This could take place through a rights issue, because the Government's Petroleum Revenue Fund has nearly three quarters of its shares, their willingness to up more money is all-important.

Delicate negotiations are already going on with Burnt. Earlier this year Burnt announced its intention to merge with the American Oil Company. The proposed exchange of shares in BP against BP's own shares, with the negotiation with Conoco broke down. The talks are now going on with about a possible settlement. Burnt's share of BP.

US food group looks at Lines

General Foods Corporation, of the United States, last night announced that its UK subsidiary, General Foods Ltd, was looking at the position of Lines Brothers, the toy group which is under the threat of liquidation.

A General Foods spokesman also said the subsidiary was "looking at the British toy market" with a view to a possible acquisition, but that it was too early to make any further comment.

The chairman of Lines Bros, Mr John Darby, said last night that he had not yet received a new offer from Dunelm-Comber, "but they are sending in teams to look over the place."

Otherwise the only new development is that the banks and creditors have formally agreed to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading, thus removing the threat of a compulsory liquidation order being made.

200 extra workers for Hoover

Hoover is taking on 200 extra workers to meet an upsurge in demand and is rationing supplies of washing machines to its dealers.

The extra workers have been taken on at the group's Merthyr Tydfil works, where a £3-million expansion scheme is being completed.

The company reports booming demand for its new range of automatic washing machines and spin driers which were introduced at the beginning of the year.

WELLMAN

Report of The Wellman Engineering Corporation Ltd for the year to 31st March 1971

Salient points from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Sir Peter G. Roberts, Bt.

- Group Trading Profit exceeds forecast by £55,000.
- Increased investment in Subsidiary Companies of £475,000.
- Policy of diversification vigorously maintained. Wellman now active in non-ferrous work and serving Automobile Industry, Chemical Engineering Industry, Public Utility Companies, Power Transmission as well as Steel Industry.

Facts and Figures:

| | 1971 | 1970 |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Group turnover | 12,073,573 | 8,487,584 |
| Exports | 3,952,754 | 1,505,850 |
| Group Profit before taxation | 680,772 | 439,478 |
| Group Profit after taxation | 440,472 | 301,736 |
| Earnings per share | 3.91p | 2.69p |
| Dividends on ordinary shares | 9% | 7½% |
| Net Assets Employed | 4,458,587 | 4,180,847 |

Record year for J. and J. Dyson

An outstanding set of results comes from J. and J. Dyson, the manufacturer of refractory materials and fire resisting materials. Profit for 1970-1 is a record of 10 per cent on the capital, increased by a one-for-two scrip issue.

With the 15 per cent interim dividend before the scrip issue, the total dividend is effectively 20 per cent, against the equivalent of 16.6 per cent.

Hugh Mackay sales up 27 pc

Hugh Mackay, the manufacturer of Durban carpets, had a busy first half. The group pushed its turnover up by 27 per cent to £2,008,000 in the six months to June 30, and pre-tax profit of £235,000 compares with £220,000 last time, including insurance recovery of £181,500.

Interim dividend is being held at 5 per cent.

As known, the group's insurers wished to end their liability under the policy for consequential loss. As forecasts of turnover suggested that future claims (attributable to the fire in 1969) would be minimal, the board has agreed to a contract of the group's claim for £55,000.

The net figure after tax of £233,000 has been added direct to the balance of unappropriated profit.

Unit trust from Canada Life

Canada Life Assurance, with assets exceeding £500 million, has announced the formation of a new unit trust—the Canlife Unit Trust.

The new unit trust aims to provide a balanced portfolio of UK shares with an interest in overseas markets, particularly in the United States. It is expected to achieve growth and will be actively managed.

The opening price of units is 25p, with an initial yield calculated on the Board of Trade basis of 2.33 per cent.

Swedish discount rate cut

The Swedish central bank has lowered the discount rate to 5.5 per cent from 6 per cent effective from today. It is the third time this year the Swedish National Bank has lowered the discount rate.

On March 19 the discount rate was cut from 6.5 to 6 per cent. On April 23, it was cut again to 6 per cent. Prior to March 19, the rate had been fixed at 7 per cent for more than 20 months.

The National Bank said the cut was water-purification system. Sales of the system in the next 10 years are estimated at more than \$500 million, Philco-Ford said.

The company said the system, which is said to remove up to 99 per cent of most dissolved solids in water, is being used in industrial, commercial and municipal applications for the treatment of brackish water, which contains 5,000 parts a million, or less, of dissolved solids.

Within a few years, the system also is expected to be used in the treatment of sea water, which contains about 35,000 parts a million of dissolved solids.

The company said it was negotiating for the sale of several of its water-purification systems, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons a day to commercial customers.

The cost of a system depends on its size, the temperature of the water being treated, the percentage of solids removed from a given unit of water and other factors. In a 20,000-gallon a day system the cost to install the system is one dollar a gallon.

The installation of a system for 2.4 million gallons a day is 41.2 cents a gallon, the company said.

Operating costs of a system for 20,000 to 30,000 gallons a day are estimated at 30 to 70 cents per 1,000 gallons; operating costs of the 2.4 million gallons a day system are estimated at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Higher earnings and payout by Felixstowe

Profit of Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company, the Suffolk port undertaking with tanker and transatlantic container berths, has risen from £347,782 to £539,553, after all charges including tax, for the year to June 30. Tax equalisation takes £252,000.

An unchanged dividend of 5 per cent lifts the total for the year from 7 1/2 per cent to 8 1/2 per cent.

The company controls the port of Felixstowe, one of the busiest and fastest growing ports in Britain. The Government in May this year gave permission for a development project aimed at doubling the port's annual cargo capacity at a cost of about £7 million.

R. & G. Cuthbert ahead at mid-year

R. and G. Cuthbert, the seedsman, increased interim profit from £232,000 to £104,000 but because of the postal strike earlier this year it is unlikely that profit for the full year will reach the £153,000 earned last year.

The postal strike came just at the height of the group's selling season and affected all its mail order companies.

Last February New Court and Partners, the venture capital outfit of the Rothschild family, took a 25 per cent stake in the group. It plans to extend Cuthbert's range of products to include using the group's established trade names—Carters,

Company news briefs

Points from reports
Brikhouse Dudley: Chairman said that the company's half year profit would be another record.
Boardman, Marden: Chairman, Mr. C. Boardman, said: "Sales and profit for the first half year of the current financial year will be very much improved and we anticipate an increase in the interim dividend. The outlook for the full year is good."

Business changes
James Halstead (Holdings): Mr. C. J. Squire, managing director of Bees of Chester, has been appointed a non-executive director. Mr. A. E. Morrell has been made an executive director, retaining the position of group secretary.

Final results
C. S. Wiggins and Sons: 11 pc making 16 Pre-tax profit £150,877 (£121,448).
Aqua Securities: 6 pc making 11 pc (10 pc). Pre-tax profit £111,814 (£116,688).

Purified water—by Ford

Philco-Ford Corporation, a unit of the Ford Motor Company, said it had begun marketing its water-purification system. Sales of the system in the next 10 years are estimated at more than \$500 million, Philco-Ford said.

The company said the system, which is said to remove up to 99 per cent of most dissolved solids in water, is being used in industrial, commercial and municipal applications for the treatment of brackish water, which contains 5,000 parts a million, or less, of dissolved solids.

Within a few years, the system also is expected to be used in the treatment of sea water, which contains about 35,000 parts a million of dissolved solids.

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The installation of a system for 2.4 million gallons a day is 41.2 cents a gallon, the company said.

Operating costs of a system for 20,000 to 30,000 gallons a day are estimated at 30 to 70 cents per 1,000 gallons; operating costs of the 2.4 million gallons a day system are estimated at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The Philco-Ford system uses a purification process known as reverse osmosis in which polluted, or brackish, water is forced under pressure through a membrane to purify it.

In the Philco-Ford system, tubes of one-inch diameter cellulose acetate membrane, covered by a flexible braided support, are coiled like a garden hose on a small plastic spool and encased in a plastic container.

These modules, which weigh about 11 pounds each, can be inter-connected to build a purification system capable of economically producing thousands of millions of gallons a day, Philco-Ford said.

Japanese growth comes to a halt

JAPAN'S gross national product—GNP—declined in the fourth quarter of an annual rate of 59,599,000 million yen (\$162,219 millions at the official exchange rate), down 0.2 per cent from the first quarter of 1970, and the chairman of the economic planning agency reported.

It was only the second time since 1965 that the GNP had registered a quarterly decline, EPA said. It fell 1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The agency said the latest figure was up 2.9 per cent from the second quarter of 1970. It said Japan's annual growth rate currently was between 4 per cent and 5 per cent, which is extremely low compared with the last year's growth rate of 9.7 per cent.

The officials attributed the decline to sluggish corporate investments in plant and equipment and low individual expenditures. The Government would have to inject "incentives" to invigorate domestic business to achieve a 7 per cent economic growth for the 1971 fiscal year ending on March 31, 1972, EPA officials said.

A major Japanese economic research unit predicted that Japan's GNP in the fiscal year 1972 would be about 7.5 per cent if the yen is revalued upward by 10 per cent in October.

In a survey, the Mitsubishi Research Institute said if the yen was revalued by 12.5 per cent, Japan's current business slump would continue for three more years unless the Government implemented a drastic tax cut.

The institute said capital outlays of an additional 1,000,000 million yen (\$2,777 millions) by the Government in the fiscal year 1972 would not be effective enough to boost the economy and urged a cut in personal income taxes by about 25,000 million yen (\$69.4 millions).

The Dai-ichi Bank, a leading commercial bank, in a similar survey says Japan's current business slump is the result of the current fiscal year (October 1971-March 1972) would drop 4.4 per cent from a year ago if the yen is revalued upward by 12.5 per cent.

In such an event, it said the GNP in the second half of the fiscal year 1971 could be 7.2 per cent or 1.5 per cent less than the Government's original estimate.

Meanwhile, the nation's principal industries—petroleum, chemical and fertilizer manufacturers—are complaining that international monetary uncertainty and sluggish domestic business are forcing them to cut production.

The Association of Petrochemical Industries said it had decided to ask the Government to take relief measures for smaller enterprises specialising in the production of plastics, synthetic textiles, and rubber which have been most seriously affected by the 10 per cent US import surcharge.

The association said it would also ask the Government to limit the margin of a revaluation of the yen as much as possible and try to persuade the United States to remove the import surcharge.

The Chemical Fertiliser Industry Association said manufacturers of ammonium sulphate and urea were compelled to curtail their output by up to 25 per cent due to the current domestic business and reduced sales to China.

Conference for fund managers

Twenty United States fund managers are to attend a conference in London next week on the investment situation and prospects in Great Britain.

The week-long conference, which starts on Monday, has been organised by Singer and Friedland with the assistance of Reynolds Securities.

ment and the party in some cases.

Thus the decree complains that the real labour contribution made by the competition is not asked when it comes to disbursing the material incentive funds: moreover the competition is being deliberately misused by the party and managerial authorities who are bidding with the State planners for a low targeted plan and then using the socialist competition to overfulfil, thereby earning higher bonuses.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17 Settlement: September 28

| LONDON | | COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL | | MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| British Funds | | Asahi | 35 | AC | 12 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 | Isuzu | 12 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 | Isuzu | 12 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 | Isuzu | 12 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 | Isuzu | 12 |

| CORPS & BONDS | | NEWSPAPERS & PAPER | |
|---------------|-----|--------------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| FOREIGN | | STORES | |
|---------|-----|----------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| DOMINION & COLONIAL | | TEXTILES | |
|---------------------|-----|----------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| AMERICAN & CANADIAN | | ELECTRICAL & RADIO | |
|---------------------|-----|--------------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| BANKS & HP | | BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN | |
|------------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| BREWERIES | | UNIT TRUSTS | |
|-----------|-----|-------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| BUILDING & PAINTS | | INSURANCE | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO | | MINING & TIN | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| CHEMICALS & PLASTICS | | PROPERTY & TRUSTS | |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV | | RUBBER & TEA | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

| SHIPPING | | OIL | |
|----------|-----|----------|----|
| 100 Yen | 250 | Asahi | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |
| 100 Yen | 250 | Yokohama | 35 |

Socialist competition —incentives to you

By Gerald Segal

the successful competitor with titles such as "Communist labour shock worker" and awards of a red banner or the right to have one's photograph on the boards outside the factory and to be lauded on radio and TV.

In Leninist theory a worker so honoured should serve as an example to his fellow workers of the new socialist man displaying initiative and energy in the common cause which society is appropriately rewarding. Lenin may so have intended it. The ideological curiosity is that the moral incentives are also backed by material bonuses of various kinds and that according to the central committee decree promulgated earlier this week in neither its moral nor material sense is the competition having the required effect.

A recent Pravda editorial after declaring that the shock workers are worthy examples for imitation and a stimulus to creativity, went on "the bold utilisation of the traditions of the factory collective, support for initiatives, publicity, and strict objectivity in interpreting the socialist competition."

In fact as the decree makes clear—the Rybinsk experiment notwithstanding—the Soviet working class as a whole is dragging its feet, aided apparently by management and the party in some cases.

Thus the decree complains that the real labour contribution made by the competition is not asked when it comes to disbursing the material incentive funds: moreover the competition is being deliberately misused by the party and managerial authorities who are bidding with the State planners for a low targeted plan and then using the socialist competition to overfulfil, thereby earning higher bonuses.

The picture which emerges reveals that the management incentives-productivity problem remains what it was in the years leading up to the aborted reform. The decree simply calls for a tightening up of the socialist competition methods, which can hardly be a solution.

Presumably in view of the political consequences of the market socialism solution when it was tried in Czechoslovakia in 1968, one can hardly expect the Soviets to return to the spirit of the economic reform programmes.

It is perhaps more pertinent to speculate that the current attempts at détente—as for example the Soviet compromises over the Berlin exchanges—are aimed at increasing trade and technological exchanges with the West, the ultimate purpose being to give the economy the productivity increase it needs and which the Five Year Plan calls for.

On Marxist-Leninist theory the fact of the social ownership of the means of production should mean that the working masses will approach the production problem in a spirit totally different from preceding capitalist conditions. The reality has turned out rather differently and the motivations of the workers (or anyone else for that matter) appear to be the same under the one system as under the other.

The issues involved are extremely important at the present time.

HOME NEWS



A policeman outside 10 Downing Street receiving a kiss yesterday from a member of the Little Angels, the national folk ballet of Korea, when they arrived to present a pair of dolls to Mr Heath. The Little Angels, who are appearing this week at Sadler's Wells Theatre, met Mr Heath in Washington in December

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Milkless days turn sour

Sir—After her first day back at school my nine-year-old daughter's first comment was: "Mummy we didn't get any milk today and my friend's tummy was hurting because she didn't eat breakfast this morning."

Fortunately, my children do eat breakfast like many other children do, but they do miss their mid-morning drink. They too, like adults who enjoy their evenings, must get that sinking feeling and need sustaining. Unfortunately there are many children who count on that drink as their breakfast. Why can't these children have their "free" milk as they have their free dinners, and let them like myself have the opportunity to be able to buy their children's mid-morning sustenance?

If adults had to go without their evening drink during the working day there would probably be strike action (including Mrs Thatcher, who has already put a strain on the children's stomachs by increasing the cost of school dinners). It is like taking away the baby with the winter coming on some provisions must be made.

I have spoken to Bradford's school meal officer who told me that no plans have been made for providing alternative facilities to replace the free milk service. The Minister for Education should get on her thinking cap, extract her digit and get something done—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Margaret Cleminson.
"Lake View",
Park Road, Low Moor,
Bradford, Yorkshire.

Out of line

Sir—In last Friday's "Late Night Line Up" from Glasgow it was inevitable that some of the guests would not find their own special subject receiving a great deal of time and attention even in two hours. We had invited some 40 men and women with different interests to take part in the hope that the programme would range widely across many problems relating to broadcasting in Scotland.

In the event, some of the studio audience who were not on our official invitation list of participants (but a couple of whom have signed the letter you published on September 8) occupied a good deal of time on the air with their particular complaints and threw the original scheme of balance. The guests' refusal to identify themselves in spite of our request also made the chairman's task more difficult.

It was not surprising, therefore, that satisfactory conclusions could be reached or no remedies found even had they been sought. The haphazard and free-for-all nature of your correspondents' complaint was not a deliberate piece of anarchy but the result of over-optimism on our part in self-censoring the list of participants.

Rowan Ayers,
Editor, Late Night Line Up,
BBC Television Centre,
London W12.

Social upheaval

Sir—I was interested to read the article on the difficulties that new towns are expected to have any effect on the decision for a proposed new town at Llantarnam, Glamorgan.

This proposal, if successful, will mean a tremendous social upheaval in South Wales, with people attracted to the new town from the old settlements and the decay of the old areas, and most town councils, including that of Merthyr Tydfil are opposed to the new town.

United opposition has had no effect on the planners who are going ahead with the idea. If the new town has the same problems as outlined in your article, tremendous damage will have been done to the old town. Money will have been spent, communities destroyed and the economy of South Wales will be in an even more depressed state than it is today.

In 1968 the Institution of Civil Engineers put forward a proposal to redevelop the existing areas of South Wales. The cost of this proposal would be the same as the new town idea. The results would have been better and would have been achieved in a shorter time.

I hope that the planners are able to change their minds and implement the Institution's proposals. The destruction of the valleys would destroy the social fabric of South Wales, ruin communities and the sense of identity that comes from belonging to one and the same lives of thousands. The whole idea of new towns may be decided by

the fact that few planners and architects choose to live in them. They usually choose somewhere with character, and I know and the people know that the South Wales valleys have character and that given the work they would stay there, rather than drift to a concrete jungle in a new town—Yours sincerely,
John G. Owen,
Secretary,
Plaid Cymru, Caerffili Branch,
94 Nantgarw Road,
Caerffili,
Morganwg.

Out of focus

Sir—On September 2 Bernard Pratt reported that the largest radio telescope in the world would be constructed at Meifod, in Montgomeryshire. Sir Bernard Lovell states that the whole of Britain was searched for a suitable site. Can he reassure us that amenity was taken into consideration during this search? Did he consult the Countryside Commission? The telescope will be grotesquely out of scale in this valley, a countryside of small and intimate detail where the nearest hill to the site rises little more than the diameter of the dome. The area is known throughout the country for its exceptional beauty.

The chairman of the Parish Council tells us that he speaks for the people of Meifod. This is a matter for the people of Meifod. It is their countryside. It is their money that is to be spent. The telescope will be worked by remote control and once built will give little or no employment.

A small factory within reach of the village would provide much greater employment, being real to the area, and help to check rural depopulation. Before they welcome a development of this kind, the inhabitants should forget local pride and consider the facts. Already Germany has built a radio telescope larger than the one at Jodrell Bank. Is there a scientific case for Meifod or are we extravagantly chasing national prestige?—Yours faithfully,

J. N. Wyn Roberts,
Old Mathrafal Cottage,
Meifod.

Missing truths

Sir—With a great interest I read the Jean-Paul Sartre interview, and his views on newspapers and politics (September 4). A man who stresses such an importance on information and truth astounds me with his lack of knowledge of past events by saying: "never before had USSR troops invaded an independent nation"—meaning Hungary, 1956.

On June, 1940, Soviet troops invaded three independent countries—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, after concluding a secret pact with the Nazis in 1939.

The USSR has been and is now engaged in a ruthless programme of Russification in these Baltic countries. Recently published USSR census figures for 1970 reveal that of 15 republics, Latvia has the second lowest percentage of nationals and the fifth highest Russian population.

Yours,
(Miss) Zigrada Daskevica,
33 Peasem Road,
London SE 1.

Altering the mood

Sir—Your report (September 8) on what I said at the recent British Association discussion in Science, "The mood of the nation," leaves the reader with the somewhat misleading impression that the CND and the Aldermaston marches led to a reappraisal of nuclear policy in Whitehall. As I said in a reference to the problems of the marchers, they probably did do something to alter the mood. But, as I thought I also made clear—and others can judge this when the full text is published shortly in "Nature"—I never had any direct influence on policy. The facts were against them.

Incidentally, your reporter was incorrect in suggesting that I was ever connected with negotiations on centrifuging uranium—Yours sincerely,
Terence Price,
The Athenaeum,
London SW 1.

Leading role

Sir—Perhaps T. D. Allman ought to be congratulated for the remarkable feat of writing an article about the fall of Sihanouk without a single reference to American policy in Vietnam or the CIA.

I've heard of Hamlet without the Prince, but this is ridiculous!—Yours faithfully,
B. J. Burden,
300 Church Street,
Bocking,
Essex.

Point of departure

Sir—Only a few Bengalis can come out of Bangla Desh today, as going abroad has been banned by the Pakistan Government. The exceptions are those who have jobs abroad, and give an undertaking to remit foreign currency after their arrival.

As a returning resident, I left Karachi (West Desh) via the only route, a few days before, only to submit my passport to the Martial Law Authority for clearance and permission before buying my ticket for the journey. My body and luggage were searched many times in different places after I resumed my journey.

As passengers on the domestic flights within Bangla Desh are subjected to rigorous checking in as much as they are guarded by the army during flights, and

are not allowed even to move from their seats while on board. While virtually all the country's road and rail communications have been disrupted by the Mukti Bahinies (guerrillas) these measures are taken to save the remaining last links.

I at Karachi Airport the Bengali passengers are sorted out for their arrival from Bangla Desh for further interrogation and harassment, including robbing of their last penny. I had to give all my money to a plain clothes man in return for my passport.

How can East and West Pakistan be kept together when they are separated by such a physical and mental distance?—Yours faithfully,
J. Ahmed,
Gloucester Road,
London SW 7.

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

Telephone 01-837 7011

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Situations advertised: 20.00 per line, Semi-Display 25.00 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations 25.00 per single column inch. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion, except in the case of the use of Postal Box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Edinburgh Corporation Education Department

FEMALE INSTRUCTOR

BENMORE CENTRE FOR OUTDOOR PURSUITS
Applications are invited for the post of Instructor (Female) at this established residential Centre near Dumfries, Argyll. The Centre provides courses for school students and adults, and offers a wide range of outdoor activities, including canoeing, climbing, and horse riding. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction and supervision of students in these activities. Salary: £1,145-£1,657 per annum with pension for appropriate qualifications and experience. Full board is available for a single person. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, 21 John Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1YW.

ilea

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Samuel Rhodes School for ESN Pupils

Richmond Avenue, Islington, London N1.

Headship

Applications are invited from suitably experienced teachers for the headship of this new day school for 200 educationally sub-normal boys and girls aged 5 to 16. Teaching experience with handicapped children is essential. A qualification in teaching the handicapped would be an advantage, as would experience of ESN children. It is hoped that the building, at present under construction, will be ready to open after Easter, 1972. Burnham Group 6 (S), salary £2,138 to £2,483 plus £118 London allowance.

Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer, T8.10(G), Queensborough House, 12-13 Albert Embankment, SE1 7TX. Stamped addressed envelope please. Closing date: 1 October, 1971.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Avery Hill College of Education

Bexley Road, Eltham, London SE8 2PQ.

Principal: Mrs K. E. Jones, M.A., B.Ed.

Required from 1st January, 1972

1 Principal Lecturer and Head of History Department

Applicants should have a good Honours degree in History, varied experience of teaching, and preferably, experience of work in a College of Education. The post involves considerable administrative work. Applicants should also be prepared to take an active part in the academic and practical work of the department and should have a disciplinary studies.

2 Lecturer in English

Good academic qualifications and teaching experience essential. Good experience of Primary teaching and/or interest in current work in language (with both children and students) will be particularly welcome.

3 Lecturer in Speech and Drama

(Drama Department)—In addition to being qualified to undertake Education Department candidates should have good experience of teaching Creative Drama in Primary and Secondary schools together with a practical interest in Studio Management. Salary in accordance with the Pelham scale for lecturers in colleges of education (under review); Principal Lecturer £2,730 + £88(2) x of education (under review); Lecturer £2,138 + £88(1) + £2,225; plus London allowance £95 in each case. Reimbursement of household removal expenses will be considered for the successful applicants.

Further details and application form from the Principal to whom completed applications for posts (2) and (3) should be sent not later than 24th September, and for post (1) not later than 1st October.

Inner London Education Authority

TUTOR WARDENS

Applications are invited for the post of Tutor Warden at the following Tutors' Centres:

1. Youth Centre, Bank, C.E. (London, E.C. 4).
2. Youth Centre, Bank, C.E. (London, E.C. 4).
3. Youth Centre, Bank, C.E. (London, E.C. 4).
4. Youth Centre, Bank, C.E. (London, E.C. 4).

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 5 years' experience of teaching in a secondary school. They should be able to develop a part of the further to the Authority's objectives for the provision of a wide range of educational services for young people in the area.

Salary scale £1,555 to £2,278 (including allowances). Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Inner London Education Authority, 21 John Street, London WC 1.

Lancashire Education Committee

Stretford Divisional Executive

ST ANN'S R.C. INFANTS' SCHOOL, STRETTFORD GROUP 4.

HEADMISTRESS

A new building is to be erected in 1972-3. Applications are invited from suitably experienced teachers for the post of Headmistress. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and supervision of the school. Salary: £2,138 to £2,483 plus £118 London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Lancashire Education Committee, 21 John Street, Lancaster, LA1 1YW.

Lancashire Education Committee

POULTON-LE-PYLDIE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applications are invited from suitably experienced teachers for the post of Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and supervision of the school. Salary: £2,138 to £2,483 plus £118 London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Lancashire Education Committee, 21 John Street, Lancaster, LA1 1YW.

Lancashire Education Committee

GARSTANG COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL

HEADMISTRESS

Applications are invited from suitably experienced teachers for the post of Headmistress. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management and supervision of the school. Salary: £2,138 to £2,483 plus £118 London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Lancashire Education Committee, 21 John Street, Lancaster, LA1 1YW.

Lancashire Education Committee

HALEWOOD

DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

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Lancashire Education Committee

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Wesker lifts plays ban in South Africa

By our own Reporter

Arnold Wesker is dropping an eight-year ban on his plays being performed in South Africa, he announced yesterday. He said: "If, as I've always maintained, I really believe to be the most powerful expression by man for man of his attempt to understand and illustrate his condition, then it is foolish to participate in a campaign that deprives people of that consciousness art can bring."

He insisted that he would still withhold permission for performances if the text was "conveniently cut" and would stipulate that when a play was put on for white audiences, it should also be put on for black, coloured, and Indian audiences. He has signed the rights over to the South African theatre director and playwright, Athol Fugard, who works with a company of black actors.

Wesker's change of heart has,

By our own Reporter

as he expected, dismayed the Anti-Apartheid Movement. But its executive secretary, Mrs Ethel de Kayser, claimed yesterday that the cultural boycott of 1963 was still supported by the most important British playwrights including John Osborne, Harold Pinter, David Mercer, Edward Bond, Robert Bolt, and Terence Rattigan.

With the cancellation of another cricket tour and other developments, the movement is beginning to feel that its boycott policy—intended to stimulate demand for multiracial activity in South Africa—has begun to pay off.

Wesker says he hopes that his decision will be respected as one of principle. "My abhorrence of all injustices as well as the inhuman policy of apartheid in South Africa is manifest in the values permeating

By our own Reporter

my plays. Let the frightened totalitarian governments do that to themselves. Why should I do it for them?" His decision was welcomed by Doris Lessing, a number of whose novels are set in southern Africa. She believes that allowing plays to be shown on condition that they must be "some pretty interesting" within South Africa.

"If you had actually been in some of the hell-holes where some groups are fighting to put something on... you have no idea of the people who come round."

Beating urban crisis

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Inner London has more social problems and more poor people than outer London and its relative position is worsening. Professor John Vaizey, of Brunel University, told a conference organised by the National Council for Educational Technology in York yesterday.

Education and technology had to be harnessed in a positive way to make the inner areas of the city more attractive to live in, and to ensure the survival of values which could preserve Britain from the urban crisis of the United States.

"Is London going to be a city like Philadelphia, where to be in the centre of the city, alone, after dark is to risk murder, or no body goes down town after dark? Nobody uses the city's schools, except the poor, who have to. Nobody uses the city's houses, except the poor, who have to. And the poor hate the city and hate the suburbs and hate their houses, and hate their schools and their cops."

Prof. Vaizey, who is a member of the education committee of the Inner London Education Authority, emphasised that education was a force for social change, "for better or worse." He asked what values education stands for in the present challenge, whether society could afford to educate everybody, and whether society was headed for a crisis "to risk murder, or no body goes down town after dark? Nobody uses the city's schools, except the poor, who have to. Nobody uses the city's houses, except the poor, who have to. And the poor hate the city and hate the suburbs and hate their houses, and hate their schools and their cops."

He did not think Britain would allow Inner London to fall into the vicious circles which had engulfed US cities, although trends of violence, crime and social composition pointed the same way.

Prisoners on strike

Twelve prisoners refused food yesterday and 32 refused to work at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, where nine prison officers have been slightly injured this week.

The 32 who refused to work in the workshop were taken back to their cells, but only five of them still did not work during the afternoon.

The Home Office has decided that the five prisoners accused of assaulting prison officers will be dealt with by visiting magistrates and not in a public court—which rules out additions to their sentences. Visiting magistrates can order loss of remission of sentence up to six months, restriction of diet, fines or solitary confinement.

Dean of Bangor

The Bishop of Bangor, Dr G. O. Williams, has appointed the Rev R. N. Y. Vaughan, Bishop of British Honduras, as Dean of Bangor. He is to succeed the Very Rev Cryslyn Richards, who retires at the end of October.

World champion 1973?

By LEONARD BARDEN

No. 1187

rated United States junior elite for the 1973 world title.

Miles' score of 7 out of 9 at Nice was achieved in a Swiss system event from a field of 30. Miles won comfortably, his last two games to take first prize on the break. At the time it seemed that he might have beaten nothing more, but the result at Nice has gained significance from the Athens final.

Three of the twelve Athens finalists were behind Miles at Nice—and the player Miles beat there on the break was the new world champion.

England already has a good record in the world junior. Barker was second in 1961, Summers third in 1969, and Keen was runner-up in 1970. Miles' score of 7 out of 9 at Nice was achieved in a Swiss system event from a field of 30. Miles won comfortably, his last two games to take first prize on the break. At the time it seemed that he might have beaten nothing more, but the result at Nice has gained significance from the Athens final.

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SITUATIONS

CUMBERNAULD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

HOUSING & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£3,471-£3,906

(Plus expected award of approx. 7%-8%.)

The Corporation have decided to re-advertise this post. All who applied in response to the previous advertisement are being advised as to whether or not their applications are still under consideration.

The post of Housing and Social Development Officer has become vacant on the appointment of the present holder as Housing Manager to the City of Liverpool.

The New Town of Cumbernauld has reached the 34,000 mark towards its target population of 70,000.

Applications are invited for this post from professionally qualified persons who are experienced over the whole field of housing management. A knowledge of integrated computer methods, while not essential, will be of advantage. The successful applicant will be responsible to the General Manager for the organisation and functioning of the Housing and Social Development Department, the duties of which include:

- Dealing with all housing applications, including liaison with employers, local authorities and the Department of Employment.
- Allocation and supervision of tenancies in accordance with Corporation policy and Missive conditions.
- Assisting in sale of houses.
- Housing repairs, inspection and job specification.
- General corporation/tenant relationships.
- Liaison with churches and welfare organisations, promoting where necessary, assisting in and co-ordinating various social and community activities.

The Housing and Social Development Department is NOT responsible for rent collection.

Salary placing according to qualifications and experience. A five-day week and contributory superannuation scheme are in operation.

Superannuation, subject to medical examination. Car allowance, assisted car purchase facilities. 100% removal expenses and assistance with housing. Application forms, which may be obtained from the General Manager, Cumbernauld Development Corporation, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, should be returned completed not later than 24th September, 1971.

LIVINGSTON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary Scale £2,025-£2,751 (Under review)

Applications are invited for this senior and responsible post in the department of the Property Manager and Social Relations Officer. The town of Livingston has a target population of 100,000; the present population is 15,000. There are 28 industrial concerns and about 150/160 organisations relating to leisure time activities.

The person appointed will have wide experience over the whole field of community development and, with the assistance of a small staff, will be responsible for:

- liaison with voluntary and statutory organisations
- setting up organisation for leisure time activities in the town, advising them on preparation of rules, constitutions, procedures, etc. and obtaining grants and other forms of financial aid.
- running a number of Community Centres.
- day to day working in co-operation with the Social Services of the adjacent County Councils.

The post is supernumerary under either the Local Authority Scheme or the New Towns Pension Fund. Housing is available to rent or buy and removal expenses will be met in appropriate cases. A Car Loan Scheme is operated and mileage allowance on duty is paid.

Application forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary and Legal Adviser, Livingston Development Corporation, Livingston, West Lothian, Scotland or by telephoning Livingston 31177, ext. 233, should be returned by 30th September, 1971.

CHEMIST-MANCHESTER AREA

Our clients, an exceptionally well known Brewing Company, are seeking a young B.Sc. who will eventually take charge of their laboratory team of 6.

Applicants may have specialised in bio-chemistry or microbiology but adaptability and willingness to expand are a more important qualification. Commencing salary will be in the region of £1,800-£2,000. Working conditions are excellent and removal expenses will be paid. Initial interviews will be arranged to suit applicants whose names will not be revealed to our client without permission. Apply to:

Principal Consultant (Ref. HMO 7), Personnel Management Service, 47a George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2HT.

Graduate?

If you are not yet committed to a career, the RAF may have good news for you.



Your degree can earn you extra seniority as an RAF officer—in flying, engineering, teaching or other ground branches.

Consider the RAF in business terms; it has a payroll around 100,000, a budget of £500m, and it is committed to a rapid rate of technological advance in many different fields. Any business of this size and nature obviously requires junior managers of the very highest calibre.

It is in this light that the RAF regards its junior officers. Their pay, their work and their prospects all reflect this.

As a graduate, you are especially well placed in the short term, you have antedates of seniority; and in the long term, excellent prospects of reaching the RAF's 'senior management' stream.

Further information can be obtained from your Careers and Appointments Officers—or by posting this coupon.

To Group Captain E. Batchelor, RAF, Adair House, (702), London WC1X 8RU. Please send me information about graduate entry to the RAF commissions.

I have/expect to graduate with a degree in _____

Name _____ Address _____

Date of birth _____ Date of birth _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Royal Air Force

We operate a world-wide coin trade business and organise important auctions. We should like to look after our clients' interests even better in the future and are therefore enlarging our team. We are looking for an experienced, active

Numismatist

He should have specialist knowledge of the medieval and modern age, a university education and good knowledge of French and English. Foreigners who are fluent in German and one other foreign language will also be considered. The applicant must enjoy buying and selling coins. Perfect knowledge of this field is not absolutely necessary; we provide suitable training.

In addition to advising clients, duties include the cataloguing of coins and visiting auctions. The position offers opportunities for development and the possibility of independent and responsible work and is very well remunerated. A profit sharing scheme is envisaged after training.

Please apply, enclosing documents from which your qualifications can be quickly seen and stating when you can start and how much you expect to earn. Our agents guarantee strictly confidential treatment of all documents sent with your application.

twd Terra Werbedienst Gummersbach
527 Gummersbach 31, Dieringhausen, Postf., Tel. (02261) 77016

NEW ZEALAND

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the undermentioned vacancies:

ENGINEERS

Career opportunities are available in the New Zealand Marine Department for qualified marine engineers or engineers holding qualifications such as B.E. Mech., M.I. Mech.E. or equivalent. Duties include the survey of ships, inspection of boilers, life and crane and the examination of marine engineers. Vacancies exist at district offices in a number of the main centres and at Head Office, Wellington, where examinations are held.

SALARY: Starting salaries based on age, experience and qualifications would normally be in the range NZ\$5,000-£5,750 with normal increments to approximately NZ\$6,500. There are good prospects for promotion to more senior positions and higher salaries in the course of time. (1 NZ\$ = £4.0).

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRED: The minimum qualifications required are First Class Steam and Motor Certificates but preference will be given to holders of additional qualifications such as Extra First Class Certificates, H.N.C., M.I. Mech.E. or B.E. PASSAGES: Fare for applicant and his wife and family, if married, will be paid.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Up to £36 for a single man and £18 for a married man can be claimed to cover the cost of taking personal effects to New Zealand. A senior officer from New Zealand with marine engineering experience will be available to interview intending applicants in the United Kingdom on 4th October, 1971. Applications forms and general information are available from the High Commissioner for New Zealand, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London S.W.1, with whom applications will close on 22nd September, 1971.

Please quote reference BJ/12/52 when enquiring.

QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER

Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd. (RHP) require a Quality Control Manager for the Transmission Bearings Division based at Ferrybridge. The main products of this Division are Self Lube Bearings, Clutch Release Bearings, Fan Pump Spindles and Automotive Water Pumps.

The successful candidate must have experience of the most up-to-date Q.C. and Q.A. procedures in addition to which he must understand the difference between establishing procedures and the action which is necessary to effectively avoid poor quality, and resolve problems when they occur, at the same time carrying out these duties at minimum cost.

Salary will reflect the importance of the position and will be based on experience and qualifications. Conditions of employment are as might be expected in a reputable company.

Applications should be addressed to the Divisional Personnel Officer.

rhp Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Ltd
TRANSMISSION BEARINGS DIVISION
Ferrybridge - Knottingley - Yorkshire

INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Statisticians/Economists

- (1) Experienced STATISTICIAN with honours degree in statistics or economics to head social services section of Intelligence Unit, with opportunity to lead investigation of research and data needs for London Boroughs in this field. Applicants must have wide experience of statistical work including field surveys, preferably in health, welfare, children's or education services. Salary between £4,005 and £4,587 (max under review).
- (2) ECONOMIST with good degree in economics or statistics and at least two years' experience for section of Intelligence Unit concerned with statistics of finance, income and expenditure, etc. Salary between £2,136 and £3,162 (under review).

Details and application forms returnable by 24th September from the Joint Director, Department of Planning and Transportation. (A180/12/4), County Hall, London S.E.1.

GLC GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
Dept. of Planning and Transportation

Sales Representative

An expanding and progressive Company of Engineers' Merchants and Tool Dealers requires a Sales Representative to cover North West Lancashire.

Salary would be negotiable and subject to annual review. Ideally, the person appointed should be between 25 and 45 years, have an engineering background, and some knowledge of fastenings for industry. A proven Sales Record will be required and the candidate must have initiative and drive to take over existing accounts, and promote new business over all types of industry.

A company car will be provided and an adequate contributory Pension Scheme is in operation.

All applications, marked "Confidential," should be addressed:

Managing Director,
JOHN HEATON & SON (LEYLAND) LIMITED,
Mount Pleasant, Leyland Lane, Leyland, Lancashire.

SECTION LEADER ARCHITECT

Joshua Tetley & Son is the Regional Sales Company of Allied Breweries (UK) covering the North of England.

A qualified Architect is required to lead a team of Architects at our Leeds office concerned with the design of new licensed premises and alterations to existing premises. Knowledge of licensing work, though not essential, will be an advantage.

The position is likely to be of interest to architects at present earning around £2,500; a company car will be provided and assistance with relocation expenses will be available.

Applications, giving full details of age, experience, qualifications and present salary should be sent to:

The Personnel Manager,
ALLIED BREWERIES (Production) LTD.,
The Brewery, Hunslet Rd, Leeds, LS1 1QG.

Allied Breweries (UK) Limited

TOWEL DESIGNER

W. M. Christy & Sons, a member of Courtauld Household Textiles Division, wish to engage a Towel Designer for their Design and Development Department at Droylsden, Manchester. Applicants must have practical experience of towel designing and be familiar with both jacquard and dobby work.

Excellent terms and conditions of employment offered. Apply in writing giving full details to the Personnel Manager, **W. M. CHRISTY & SONS, FAIRFIELD MILLS, DROYLSDEN, LANCASHIRE.** Tel. No.: 061-370 3403.

A PROMISING FUTURE IN TEXTILES

should be yours if you are between 19 and 25 years of age, can think clearly, work hard, and are determined to become a successful

MANAGER

Write to: Mr. A. Brown, Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons Ltd., 20 Chepstow Street, Manchester M1 5JD, giving details of yourself.

Atlas Copco

COMPRESSED AIR ENGINEERS

We are the world's largest organisation specialising solely in compressed air equipment for the mining, civil engineering and industrial markets.

As opportunity has arisen for a

TECHNICAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE

to join the staff of our Haydock Compressed Air Centre to cover the CHESHIRE, LANCs. and N. WALES AREAS

The successful applicant will have a proven sales record and experience in the following compressed air fields:

1. A good working knowledge of the construction and plant hire industries in the area, who purchase portable air compressors with associated equipment.
2. A knowledge of quarrying techniques with advanced type drilling equipment and compressors.

Engineers who have a knowledge of compressed air and application in these particular fields, with a strong desire to sell a technical product, will be seriously considered. The successful representative will be based on our Haydock area office and will be backed by an extensive sales/service and technical organisation. Company car and expenses will be provided. Conditions of service include three weeks holiday and a contributory pension scheme with free life assurance. Salary by negotiation.

Please write or telephone: Mr. V. Ryan, Deputy Area Manager, Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Limited, Haydock Industrial Estate, Kearsney Lane, Haydock, St. Helens, Lancs. Tel.: Ashton-in-Makerfield 78697.

C.E.G.B. NORTH WESTERN REGION

INTERNAL AUDIT ASSISTANT

is required for the Internal Audit Section of the Finance Department as Regional Headquarters in East Didsbury, a pleasant area of South Manchester.

The job involves interesting and varied work as a member of an Audit team visiting Power Stations and construction sites over the whole of the North Western Region. A good deal of travelling is involved and from time to time it will be necessary to stay away from home.

There are excellent opportunities for gaining wide experience with prospects of promotion within the industry. Preference will be given to candidates who have made progress towards a recognised Professional Accountancy qualification.

Salary will be within the range £285 to £1,200 per annum in accordance with the National Joint Council Agreement for the Electricity Supply Industry.

Applications to be on standard application forms obtainable from: Personnel Manager, CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, 825 Wilmslow Road, East Didsbury, Manchester M20 9RU, to be returned not later than 22nd September, 1971. It is essential to quote Vacancy No. E284/101/G.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

ON-UNDER-LYNE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Teacher 1 in MATHEMATICS and COMPUTING. Required for September 1972. The successful candidate will be responsible for the delivery of the course and for the supervision of the staff. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the day and evening sessions. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the day and evening sessions. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the day and evening sessions.

GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
1. 12-18 years Comprehensive School reorganised from September, 1970. The successful candidate will be responsible for the delivery of the course and for the supervision of the staff. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the day and evening sessions. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the day and evening sessions.

ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES
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